THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 251

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Cities Must Pay As They Go

Germany May Wipe Out States

France Honors Friend Poland

League Sets Up U. S. Section

America Has Too Many Stores

New England Spends to Play

AMERICAN cities are facing the advantages, and perhaps the necessity, of a new financial policy. This is the pay-as-you-go plan. C. E. Rightor tells the International City Managers' Association at Chicago that hard times has shown municipalities the utter mistake of carrying the accustomed loads of indebtedness. In difficult times a city with 25 to 40 per cent of its budget going to service indebtedness is forced to heap disproportionate hardships upon its employees. Paying debts out of current revenue rather than out of future income is the answer. If a city borrows $100,000, it is better to pay off with 10 tax levies than with 20-year bonds—And it is also far less expensive.

¶ The world has a busy day. Bavarian Minister Schemm says at Beyreuth that Chancellor Hitler plans to make Germany homogeneous by abolition of distinction between German states. The mildness of Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss' denial that his Government is negotiating with Germany for settlement of all differences suggests that the report is true. As rebellion rises in Cuba, President Grau San Martin consults his backers as to whether he shall resign. A Japanese court is told if it convicts the navy officers who slew Premier Inukai the navy spirit will be broken—"Free the slayers, save Japan!"

¶ France is happy over its arms conversations with British, American and Italian representatives. Premier Daladier expects Geneva unanimity. Paris' satisfaction reaches a climax with the arrival of Col. Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, upon whom President Lebrun is to confer the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in token of the profound friendship uniting Poland and France. Poland opposed France's entering the Four-Power Pact, believing the Polish Corridor was involved—But now Poland is mollified and France showers honors.

¶ The League of Nations makes a formal move in recognition of a non-member, the United States. With Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, practically living in Geneva, and with five members of the consular staff headed by Prentiss B. Gilbert devoting themselves exclusively to League matters, the League office inaugurates a special American section. This is to facilitate business affairs rather than in anticipation of a formal relation—America apparently still believes it better to be on the outside looking in than on the inside looking out.

¶ Paris prepares to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first ascent of a hot-air balloon. It was on Nov. 21, 1783, that the Montgolfier Brothers sent up from the Parc de la Muette their big showy contraption. Paris hopes to feel again the thrill that came with man's first realization that transit through the air was a practical possibility. Messrs. Montgolfier conceived their idea while observing a clothesline on a windy day—A lady's voluminous skirt suddenly ballooned and tried to soar away.

¶ American merchants react approvingly to the declaration of H. Gordon Selfridge from London that the United States has too many stores and shops. In giving his message by radio to a Boston conference on retail distribution, the London business man says there are 1,500,000 retail stores in America and about half that number in England. He calls this from two to three times as many as can be profitably supported. Yet as fast as one fails another seems to take its place. He sees relief in a store licensing system that would consider the needs—It would restore store business by limiting store numbers.

¶ The Boston conference of retailers expresses apprehension over mounting cost of distribution. Distribution, with new refinements, is constantly taking more of the consumer's dollar. As offsets to distribution costs proposals are made of decentralizing industrial production and simplifying selling. Direct marketing and coöperative distributing are foreseen. The troubled milk situation in many states gives rise to the suggestion that milk, in finding its economic level, may become a public utility—It may have to be distributed like water and gas.

¶ New England spends $500,000,000 a year just for the fun of it. This huge sum goes into vacationing, R. C. Maddux of the New England Council tells the conference of state federations of women's clubs at Manchester, Vt. Catering to the vacationist, he points out, is one of the most profitable industries. Making the beauty spots of New England more accessible and convenient for summer visitors is highly profitable investment. Summer visitors come to play—But they always pay and they always pay cash.

Pillars of Soviet Edifice Rest On Solid Basis of Propaganda

Children Taught to Accept Communistic Ideology Without Questioning—Moscow Considers Revival of Use of Monuments and Inscriptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Mr. A. V. Lunacharsky, formerly Soviet Commissar for Education, recalls in a recent article how, in the cold and hungary winter of 1918-1919, Lenine summoned him to his office in the Kremlin and discussed with him a plan for "propaganda by means of monuments."

There were two main features of this plan: the inscription on walls and fences of short, incisive phrases conveying Communist morals, and the erection of monuments and busts in various parts of Moscow and Leningrad, with appropriate speeches at the unveilings.

The monuments were erected, the inscriptions made; but the work was done so hastily and with such poor materials that the rain, frost and wind of a few years obliterated most of them. A few blurred inscriptions are still to be seen on the walls of Moscow, but few of these are legible. The Moscow Soviet is now considering the possibility of reviving this idea, with the use, however, of more lasting material.

But if the monuments and inscriptions of 1918 and 1919 proved transitory the propaganda idea which inspired them is and always has been one of the central pillars of the Soviet edifice. Indeed, the propaganda machine of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, with its intricacy of organization, its thoroughness in handling every detail, the absolute unity of the machine, where every part fits into a larger whole, should challenge the attention of every student of modern forms of government.

From the very beginning of its existence the Soviet régime has employed propaganda as a means of government, coupling it, however, with a large and strong dose of force. Those who were regarded as possible converts to the Communist faith were urged, persuaded or cajoled. Those who opposed it were apt to be arrested, banished and, in extreme cases, shot.

The kindergarten, the school, the moving picture, the press, the theater—all are agencies of the propaganda machine; they popularize abstract Communist ideas or concreate government measures. A Soviet school child receives such a thorough drilling in Communist dogmas, and anything that suggests other ideas is so carefully eliminated from his surroundings or treated with such scorn that the child accepts Communist ideology as the absolute and final truth.

Recently the writer witnessed a typical scene in this connection. An

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Cities Learn Pay-As-You-Go Is Best Policy

Bonds, They Find, Come Home to Roost at Awkward Times

Stress Causes Pinch

Managers Find Taht Carrying Charges up to 40 P. C. of Budgets Are Ruinous

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Out of stern experience, cities are learning the advantage of a pay-as-you-go policy in public expenditures, Mr. C. E. Rightor, former city comptroller of Detroit, Mich., told the International City Managers' Association here today.

With many cities burdened by debt service charges amounting to from 25 to 40 per cent of their budgets, public officials are beginning to realize the difficulties of the bond issue policy, Mr. Rightor said.

Paying out of current revenues instead of out of future income results in important cash gains, Mr. Rightor showed with charts. If a city needs to raise $100,000 for a public works program it can have money by spreading the program over a period of ten years and paying for the undertaking out of an annual tax levy instead of issuing bonds and paying for them in 20 annual installments.

Would Save Embarrassment

Moreover, such a policy would save embarrassment in periods like the past few years, when in order to retrench cities had to put a disproportionate burden on employees, reducing wages and salaries to meet the revenue delinquency while the large part of the budget absorbed by debt services remained unaltered. In other words, cities are learning that the best way to avoid the problem of a fixed debt service in a period of decreased income is to avoid heavy indebtedness, Mr. Rightor said.

Municipal debt problems are so serious they have become a matter of federal concern, Mr. Paul V. Betters, director of the American Municipal Association, told the convention. There are about 1000 communities in default for amounts totaling more than $1,000,000,000 in securities, he said. Some way must be found for the Federal Government to assist the acute municipal credit situation, he declared.

Failure of banks holding city deposits was one factor in the situation which should be prevented from recurring, Mr. Betters said. There was need for a method of

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Vermont Upset by Proposal To Split It With Scenic Road

Highway From Massachusetts Border to Canada Projected to Allow State to Benefit by $10,000,000 of Federal Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Vermont, politically Republican, divides sharply into two parties, when disposition of its scenic treasures is the issue.

Thus the thunder of argument booms off Vermont's hills over a proposed scenic highway. An automobile lane climbing Vermont's backbone from Massachusetts to Canada is proposed. Col. William J. Wilgus, chairman, Governor's Committee of Engineers, is the proposer.

He dreams of an ultimate state-length Green Mountain National Park. The parkway is the nucleus, boomed that Vermont may immediately acquire its $10,000,000 pro rata share of the Federal Government's $3,300,000,000 public works gold mine.

Vermont is certain of $3,000,000. The other $7,000,000 necessitates a huge project. The highway is the only suitable project of magnitude, Colonel Wilgus argues.

Vermont as a state must pay its share of the whole federal carrying charges whether or not it fills its quota. To the extent that Vermont fails to secure its quota, its unemployed, business men, farmers and workers in general will be the losers, he adds.

The colonel proposes that the State purchase a strip of land and bring together existing public forests to provide a right-of-way. Later purchases and gifts could be added until the region, 5 to 15 miles wide would constitute a 1,000,000-acre wild park. An idle $300,000 appropriation could be used for the purchase, he said.

This would enable the Federal Government to build the parkway without waiting for Congressional approval of the national park.

Bombshells of opposition are numerous. The Rutland Herald is lined against Colonel Wilgus. "Vermont," it says, "does not need a parkway. She does badly need money for better roads, for flood control," in all the valleys of streams that contributed to the $30,000,000 flood disaster of 1927. It also attacks the enormous road maintenance burden should Congress fail to approve the national park plan.

The Green Mountain Club, builders and caretakers of Vermont's famous "hikers' empire"—the Long Trail—is among the chief oppositionists. The highway would parallel the trail, and cross it a few times. Fear that this would hinder use of the trail is a major opposition. An-

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China's New Outlet For Foreign Trade

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Port of Hsugeo

Deep-Sea Harbor Under Construction.

Dutch Engineers Build New Port On Chinese Coast

Harbor for Large Ships Under Construction on Yellow Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TSINGTAO, China—Steady progress is being made in development of Hsugeo, on the Kiangsu coast between Shanghai and Tsingtao, as a leading Chinese port. Hsugeo, also known as Loyao, has become the terminus of the Lunghai railway by completion this summer of a 30-kilometer extension of the railway from Haichow.

The Netherlands Harbor Works is building for the Ministry of Railways a breakwater and a wharf with retaining dikes, and is dredging the basin to a depth of six meters below the datum level. The wharf is the first unit in a system of 11. The Lunghai railway also is extending its western terminus to Sianfu, capital of Shensi Province. Hitherto Haichow could be entered only by boats of less than 2000 tons. The new harbor will accommodate steamers up to 15,000 tons.

'Just for Fun of It' New England Gets $500,000,000 a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 20—"Just for the fun of it," $500,000,000 is spent annually in New England, Mr. R. C. Maddux of the New England Council told the twenty-fourth New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at Equinox House yesterday. Thus vacationing becomes one of the most profitable industries with great potential resources, he pointed out.

Among the many messages which the New England Council put forth during the last year, he said, were answers to 41,260 letters requesting information and the visits of more than 5000 people to New England could be attributed directly to this source.

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson welcomed the delegates in behalf of the State, while Mrs. Ralph C. Jenkins, President of the Vermont Federation, and Miss Bernice R. Tuttle, General Federation Director for the State of Vermont, extended a warm welcome in behalf to the women's clubs.

An interesting feature was the presentation of Miss Hilda Belcher, an artist of New York City and Pittsford, Vt., by Mrs. H. A. Mayforth, chairman of the Vermont Art Committee. Entertainment which closed the afternoon session included music and an amusing reading by Mr. Walter Hard, Vermont's poet, from his book, "A Mountain Township."

These officers were nominated for the coming season: Chairman, Mrs. Frederick G. Smith of Somerville, Mass.; vice-chairman, Mrs. Albert E. Chittenden, Auburn, Maine; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Lewis J. Hathaway, Middlebury, Vt.; chairman of publicity, Mrs. William J. McDonald, Boston; auditor, Mrs. Frank Gibson, Providence, R. I.

Tammany Gets Blows at Polls As Prial Wins

New York 'Bosses' Bow Under Ballot Storm; Koenig Losing

O'Brien Beats Rivals

Victory Margin, However, Called Far Too Slim for Comfort

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Overthrow of the Tiger appears appreciably nearer today following an unprecedented demonstration of voter revolt against Tammany "boss rule" in the primary elections here yesterday. This independence was equally apparent in the Republican vote, with the fight to overthrow the 20-year leadership of Samuel S. Koenig in New York County apparently successful.

Today the Democratic steam roller is not nearly so big nor so menacing as it was even a week ago, in the opinion of political observers, who see in the victory of Mr. Frank J. Prial over the organization candidate for comptroller, and the vote piled up against Mayor John P. O'Brien for renomination by his three Democratic opponents a dark November portent for Tammany Hall and a strengthening of the fusion chances.

Not since the primary law went into effect, 20 years ago, has there developed a vote fulfilling so strikingly as did that yesterday the purpose of the primary system as something more than a rubber stamp for approving the will of the bosses.

Breaks Machine Vote

Mr. Prial, who ran nearly 90,000 votes ahead of John N. Harman, is the first candidate for a major office to break through Tammany's handpicked selection since the beginning of the direct primary system. More significant still, his vote came, in the main, from a Democratic sector always sure-fire boss territory—the Civil Service list. With all the machinery of the Tammany organization against him, incomplete returns give Mr. Prial 236,367 votes. This is within 34,896 votes of the O'Brien total, which had the full strength of Tammany and all its allies back of it.

This is interpreted to mean that the voters within the down-state Democracy, who refused to be delivered, are almost as strong numerically as those who voted according to organization dictates. A gauge of the extent of the revolt against the Tammany machine is to be had in these figures, it is believed in political quarters.

Rivals Prove Strength

Significant also is the fact that while Mayor O'Brien polled a 3-to-1 vote over his leading opponent, Representative Loring M. Black, incomplete returns show that the combined vote of the three candidates opposing him for the mayoralty nomination was just under half of the O'Brien total of 271,263.

The feature of their total vote lies in the fact that such opposition usually gets infinitesmal results. The O'Brien vote was considerably under organization estimates, and both Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooey appeared stunned by it and the Prial returns.

Among the numerous Democratic defections apparent in the returns, none was more marked than in the fourth Manhattan Assembly District, a stronghold of Edward J. Ahearn, chief rival of Mr. Curry for leadership of Tammany Hall. Here the district went overwhelmingly against the Curry-McCooey choice for comptroller and for Mr. Prial.

The returns are interpreted as a major defeat for Mr. McCooey. He was not even able to carry his borough for Mr. Harman, his own choice for comptroller who ran far behind Mr. Prial in all five of the city's boroughs save in Manhattan, where the margin was very close in his favor.

Losses in Manhattan

In Tammany's own borough of Manhattan, Mr. Curry suffered personal defeats in the upset of three of his supporters among the Manhattan district leaders—Thomas M. Farley, who was removed as Sheriff two years ago because of disclosures during the Seabury inquiry; Henry F. Thellusen and John Mara—all defeated by anti-Curry opponents.

Party independents also overthrew the organization ticket in the borough of Richmond and registered an impressive vote in Queens.

The primary was without Fusion-Republican contests, this ticket having been drawn up through mutual agreement, primary procedure being merely a ratification of earlier designations.

In no instance were the forces of discontent with present leadership more strikingly exemplified than in the primary results of the Republican fight against the Koenig rule in Manhattan. Victor in many assaults against his control, Mr. Koenig this time apparently has not succeeded in electing a majority of the county committeemen who will meet within 15 days to elect a new leader for New York County.

Mellen Victory Indicated

The majority of these, incomplete returns indicate, now are controlled by Mr. Chase Mellen Jr., who, backed by many of the leading figures of the Republican party, developed into the most formidable opponent for the leadership Mr.

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Further Arrests In Federal Bank Crash Expected

U. S. Grand Jury Returns Secret Indictments of Officials

With several secret indictments from the federal grand jury, the United States today delivered a major blow at unnamed prominent officials of the Federal National Bank chain, whose financial mismanagement is held responsible for the utter collapse of that group of banks.

More than $60,000 of depositors' money, believed to have been milked deliberately out of the banking chain by financial sleight of hand is involved in the 18 specific legal charges on which these men are indicted.

As soon as arrests are made, the names of those indicted will be revealed by Mr. Irving G. McCann, special assistant district attorney, who is given credit for making a success out of a very tangled investigation. It is expected that presidents of three affiliates and the treasurer of one will be included in the group.

Straw notes and dummy transactions, by which as much as $2,000,000 of the bank's funds are supposed to have been high-handedly misapplied, have been ferreted out by special agents of the Department of Justice during the last three weeks. Further indictments to cover other questionable transactions will be returned in future, to fill out this total.

The group of indictments constitutes the second act in this drama of retribution. About a month ago the first grand jury indictment was returned against the former president of the Federal National Bank, Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, who is now at liberty on $25,000 bail. He was charged with misapplication of $97,000 of the bank's funds, and with making false entries.

Investigators today declared that when all the ramifications of Federal National Bank transactions have been explored, disclosures will be even more striking than was indicated at the start of the investigation.

However, they say, so complicated was the tangle in the books of the various banks that the full amount of missing funds probably never will be completely traced out.

However, by working far into the night, day after day, these special agents have managed to uncover enough transactions in which actual misapplication of funds was involved to make possible the indictment of all responsible for the crash of the banks.

Japanese Assassins End Defense Pleas

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Defense pleas were concluded today in the naval court-martial of 10 young officers accused of assassinating Premier Inukai in May, 1932. The judgment is expected Oct. 20.

Mr. Ichiro Kiyose, a member of Parliament and senior defense counsel, reached a climax in his plea with this statement: "On the decision of this court depends the future rise or fall of our Empire; if the court fails to give full consideration to the pure, patriotic ideals motivating the accused officers, 2,000,000 tons of warships will be useless in defending the nation because the spirit of the navy will be broken."

The defense submitted fresh petitions for clemency, which had 43,000 signatures, as a final gesture.

Bolivia Appoints Delegates

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 20 (By U. P.)—Senator Jorge Saenz and Deputy Carlos Victor Aramayo were named yesterday to represent Bolivia at the Interparliamentary Conferences at Madrid.

France and Italy Support Austria For Council Seat

British Sympathy Toward Portugal's Claims Raises Issue at Geneva

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 20—France and Italy are sponsoring the candidature of Austria for election to a non-permanent seat on the League of Nations Council. This is one of the many jobs the fourteenth Assembly has to deal with when it meets Sept. 25.

The fact that Austria is a serious candidate for one of the seats that have to be filled is not generally known. It raises an interesting situation, because Britain is understood to have shown sympathy for the claims of Portugal to the vacancy. Unless the three great powers agree on which candidate to support, there is prospect of this year's election producing a real contest.

Lack of unanimity among the powers might even jeopardize Australia's hopes of succeeding the Irish Free State as the British Empire representative among the nonpermanent members of the Council, which Australia would otherwise have done as a matter of course.

Discussion is, however, going on busily behind scenes, and it is believed the three powers will soon reach an agreement.

Hoovers Cheered By Chicago Crowd

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Suntanned, jovial and apparently in the best of spirits, former President Hoover, accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, arrived yesterday for a visit with friends and a trip to the world's fair.

More than 500 persons turned out at the railway station and cheered the former Chief Executive. He waved aside interviewers with a smile and said he was here as a private citizen with no intention of discussing national affairs.

Because of the lateness of their arrival, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover decided to postpone until today their tour of the exposition They had expected to be here this morning, but a freight train wreck near Gibbons, Neb., delayed their train. A reception planned for them was put over until tomorrow. Among those to greet the former President and his wife at the station was Mr. Harry S. New, United States Commissioner at the fair. The Hoovers left immediately by automobile with their host and friend of long standing, Mr. Albert Shaw, a broker who lives at suburban Winnetka.

Fossils 12,000,000 Years Old Dug Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—A rhinoceros skull, and fragments of bones indicating the remains of camels, horses and other prehistoric animals which roamed the San Francisco Bay region about 12,000,000 years ago, have been found in a fossil bed near the city of Rodeo.

Mr. Hugo F. Goeriz, undergraduate student in paleontology at the University of California, found the fossils, which are said to be similar to others discovered in the region several years ago.

The fossil beds in this vicinity range in age from the Miocene and Pliocene periods of 25,000,000 and 12,000,000 years ago to the Pleistocene of 1,000,000 years ago. It was in the Pliocene fossil beds, in which natural scientists have excavated from time to time, that Mr. Goeriz made his discoveries.

Johnson Thinks NRA Bars Closed Shop, Harriman Declares

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Mr Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said today it was his understanding that Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the NRA, considers the closed shop prohibited by the National Recovery Act. Mr. Harriman spoke before the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The question had often been asked, he said, whether it is proper under the labor clause of the Recovery Act to enter into a contract to employ exclusively members of a particular labor organization, in which connection he quoted General Johnson as follows:

"If an employer should make a contract with a particular organization, especially if that organization did not have 100 per cent membership among his employees, that would in effect be a contract to interfere with his workers' freedom of choice of their representatives or with their right to bargain individually and would amount to employer coercion on this matter, which is contrary to law."

"If" said Mr. Harriman, "I read this language correctly, it means that General Johnson considers the closed shop prohibited by the Recovery Act." The Recovery Act, he said, permits, but does not require collective bargaining between employers and employees.

Cuban Soldiers Hunt Rebels As Strikes Continue

Grau San Martin Refuses to Retire Until Supporters Demand It

HAVANA, Sept. 20 (AP)—While soldiers, students and workmen tracked the rebellious Juan Blas Hernandez in the rugged Camaguey hills today, the scenes were set here for another political skirmish.

Blas Hernandez, a doughty campaigner against former President Machado, was reported some place near Las Cuevas, in Camaguey Province, with a force of 500 men, all as firm as he in the conviction that President Grau San Martin should resign.

On their trail were 600 soldiers, commanded by Sergeant Mazorra and armed with 12 machine guns, and a group of students and laborers.

On the Havana front a less dramatic but no less important episode was being enacted. President Grau San Martin had not answered demands of his leading opponents that he step down, but there were indications that he would continue to defy them. He said his resignation was in the hands of his supporting factions and that he would abide by their decision.

The student directory, his main civilian prop, was in permanent session to study the matter, and although members had taken no action, it was reliably learned they would not agree to his resignation.

"It is not possible, after all we have done, after all we have suffered, to retreat," the scholarly president proclaimed from the balcony of the palace.

News reached Havana that 400 workers besieged the Soledad sugar mill near Cienfuegos yesterday. Rural guards prevented any violence, and when the American officials of the mill supplied the workers with food they withdrew, but they declared that unless their demands covering working conditions were met they would seize the mill.

It also was reported that workers at the Tacajo mill in Oriente Province chased off soldiers on guard there, leaving the Cuban officials of the mill without any defense.

The tense labor situation in Santiago resulted in bloodshed. Army units, commanded by revolutionary students, fired on a Communist demcountered the Communist demonwounded, one of them seriously.

Two truckloads of soldiers, armed with machine guns and rifles, encountered the communist demon-

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Price-Fixing Plan In Retailers Code Raises New Issue

Proposed Invoice Figure Plus 10 P. C. Prompts National Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—The price-fixing issue—one of the most fundamental and controversial to develop out of the NRA picture—today drove a sharp rift between factions in the Recovery Administration and raised the probability that President Roosevelt himself will be called upon to make the final decision.

While Mr. Arthur D. Whiteside, deputy administrator, submitted to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson for his approval, a master code for retail merchants containing the sharply criticized provision for fixing prices at the invoice price plus 10 per cent, the research and planning division which yesterday protested energetically against price fxing, embarked on a gigantic national price survey of price structures.

The apparent objective of the survey is a flexible price-control system as differentiated from the rigid type of control embodied in the provisions of the retail code. The planning division, backed by the Consumers' Advisory Board, has come to the conclusion that this latter type of price control is not only inimical to the consumer, but also constitutes a menace to the success of the NRA drive.

So intense has been the opposition to the price-fixing feature of the retail code that Mr. Whiteside's submission of it to the General produced considerable astonishment. The deputy is obviously convinced that it is necessary to prevent the cutthroat methods of competition which many retailers blame for their problems.

Would Block Recovery

The research and planning division, however, in their report to General Johnson, yesterday, said that since the great volume of business is done in the retail field an arbitrary price level would block recovery at its very source and nullify what accomplishments the NRA has already achieved.

Not satisfied, however, with seeking merely to block the retailers price-fixing proposition, the research division, it is learned, has decided on a searching investigation into the broad field of retail prices which will provide the background for a better approach to the problem than is possible now in view of extremely meager and unsatisfactory statistics.

Their plan harmonizes with a recent indication by President Roosevelt that he is thoroughly dissatisfied with the price indexes now computed by the Labor Department and had ordered a revision of their research methods and an extension of the basis for their figures.

While retail prices were occupying the attention of NRA headquarters labor circles were becoming increasingly aroused over reports of manufacturers deliberately seeking to nullify the labor provisions of the Recovery Act and the codes of fair competion under which they are operating.

Green States Cases

In presenting evidence which he said showed an effort was being made to prevent workers from men? tering union ranks in violating the explicit right conferred in the law, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"We have had to strike to compel obedience to the law and we expect we shall have to do so again."

The epidemic of strikes which has broken out all over the country during the past three weeks is the inevitable result of the conflicting aims of the two great forces which have been disturbed from their natural equilibrium by the recovery act. Whether it can be settled in the near future is considered extremely doubtful here.

Didn't Want Service Board 'Messin' Up' His 50-Cent Telephone Rate to Farmers

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20 (AP)—An outspoken mountaineer came down to Atlanta today to tell the Georgia Public Service Commission about his telephone business and bluntly remarked that "you couldn't give me an increase in rates if you put it on the Christmas tree."

"I like folks more'n I like money, and I think I made $425 last year, but I get my pleasure out of life in giving folks good service at a low rate," said Mr. M. C. York, owner, lineman, installation man, truck driver and general handy man of the Standard Telephone Company. He operates in Cornelia, Clarkesville, Demorest, Habersham, Mt. Airy and Baldwin, in north Georgia.

Mr. York's rates run from 50 cents for farm telephones to $2 for residences and $2.50 for business lines.

"My subscribers told me if I got in a pickle with you fellers to let them know," Mr. York said. "They're satisfied and I don't want you fellers messing with my rates. I don't want an increase—wouldn't have it—and if you try to cut my rates you'll have a fight on your hands.

"It's hard work—this telephone business—but I like it, and I take a big pride in giving good service. I get kidded a lot about my little old rates, but when my folks are having trouble a feller can't stand out above the crowd and expect to make a lot of money, not if he's a-thinking right.

"My company doesn't own an automobile, truck, a desk, an adding machine, or any of that stuff. I use my own car and when I want a truck, I hire one for twice the amount of gasoline I use, and I save money. I cut the corners wherever I can and I don't owe anything."

The commission had called Mr. York to appear in response to its blanket order to all telephone companies to show cause why their rates should not be cut.

As he finished, Mr. Jud Wilhoit, the chairman, told him:

"You can come down now, Mr. York. You're all right."

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Things Present

You will find some timely straight talk in the editorial "The Color of Crime." The editor of your local paper might like to see it.

Mr. Abbot writes today of the reception given by Mrs. Owen, America's Minister to Denmark, which he and the Lindberghs attended. "Watching the World Go By."

The Monitor's Paris fashion correspondent tells us something of the styles for winter, on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Your friend who is studying Spanish may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

The Governor of Virginia has been compiling some wise (and otherwise) definitions not found in dictionaries. The review of his "Connotary" will be found on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Ohio State Aid To Sect Schools Denied by House

Goodwin Bill for Granting Appropriations Loses by 52 to 41 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 20—The Ohio House of Representatives went on record yesterday for preservation of the fundamental policy of separation of government and religion. It defeated the Goodwin bill to grant state aid totaling $4,000,000 to the parochial and private schools of this State. The vote was 52 for and 41 against, 68 votes being required for passage.

Action was taken by the House after a vigorous two-hour debate, in the presence of crowded galleries.

An effort is to be made by proponents of the Goodwin bill to incorporate its provisions in a measured now pending in the House to give further state aid to the weak rural public schools now in financial straits. Parliamentary leaders in the House, however, point out that the effort may prove futile because the House rules prohibit placing in a bill any amendment, the subject matter of which is in a defeated measure.

Approximately 35 members of the House were absent when the Goodwin bill came to vote.

Under the terms of the measure $1,500,000 would have been made available out of the state treasury to the church schools this year and $2,500,000 next year. Opposition to the bill was led by Mr. R. A. Pollock while Mr. W. N. Goodwin, its author, and Mr. Hugh A. Addison were its chief defenders.

Mr. Pollock opposed the bill from the constitutional standpoint, maintaining that the Supreme Court of Ohio has ruled against the expenditure of public monies to private institutions. He asserted that five attorneys general of the State in 20 years had issued opinions holding similarly. Mr. Pollock denied he was connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Keith Lawrence, majority floor leader of the House, could see "no refuge behind a point of law," saying that relief should be voted first and then let the courts decide the measure's constitutionality.

Mr. Goodwin declared it would cost more than $17,000,000 in the next two years to care for 171,000 parochial school pupils if they were placed in the public schools due to the inability of the parochial schools to carry on. Mr. Addison declared a new high school and an elementary school would have to be built in Columbus on this account. Mr. Hugh McNamee declared Cleveland does not have sufficient seating capacity for the pupils now enrolled and the 44,000 private and parochial school pupils could not be cared for on present budgets.

Cuban Soldiers Hunt Rebels; Strikes Go On

(Continued from Page 1)

strators near Cespedes Park. The wounded included a woman and two children; five persons were arrested.

It was reliably reported that Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, who was ousted from the provisional presidency by radical forces after he had been in office less than a month following the downfall of President Machado, had taken refuge in one of the foreign legations in Havana. The French Minister denied that Dr. de Cespedes had taken asylum with him, but there were persistent reports to that effect.

The consolidated railway shops in Guantanamo were damaged by fire of undetermined origin. There has been considerable labor unrest in Guantanamo recently.

Havana heard rumors that opponents of the present Government had organized for military action in the vicinity of Gibara, apparently following the example set by Captain Blas.

There were unconfirmed rumors of revolutionary activities or preparations in Santa Clara and Oriente Provinces, which, with Camaguey, form the eastern half of Cuba.

Plagued by strikes which have put much of the Cuban interior in a ferment of unrest, the Government played its ace card to settle labor troubles by decreeing the eight-hour working day obligatory on all employers, effective 30 days hence.

At iron mines near Santiago 2000 employees were on strike and no one was permitted to enter or leave the property. A number of Americans were reported virtual prisoners, with food supplies running short. In Oriente Province 15 sugar mills were said to be in the hands of workers. Disturbances occurred in several places.

Official Courtesy Pays, New Hampshire Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Several instances where courtesy extended to tourists had resulted in permanent residences in this State are cited by Mr. John W. Pearson, secretary-director of the New Hampshire Foundation in a newly completed general survey of the recreational industry of the State for the New Hampshire Development Commission.

Mr. Pearson also called attention to incivility of public officials, resulting sometimes in loss of business. "New Hampshire is no different from other states," Mr. Pearson declared, "but it does pay to be friendly."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

U.S. Wheat Men Hope Chinese Will Feast On Occidental Bread

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—New markets, rather than new methods in grain distribution, are needed to dispose of American wheat surpluses, members of Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association were told at their thirty-seventh annual convention here yesterday by Mr. Thomas Y. Wickham of this city. The development of an appetite for bread in China will offer one of these new markets, said Mr. Wickham, who is chairman of the association's grain committee on national affairs.

Lowering of tariff barriers will open the way to a freer flow of grain to international markets, said Mr. Wickham. Restrictions of whatever nature, whether of tariff or regulations on grain trading, he said, have always acted as price depressants. He said that stabilization of prices would lead inevitably to stagnation in grain distribution.

Hundreds of millions of human beings in China, Mr. Wickham stated, have never tasted bread. "The nation that first feeds China," he said, "whose impoverished soil will not much longer yield subsistence, will be the first in the world's next great trade expansion, with all the advantage that comes to claims staked out in advance."

Chinese must learn to eat bread through their established commercial channels as a commodity of trade. Any effort to give the nation wheat, he said, will be resisted by the Chinese traditional aversion to accepting charity.

Wallace Still Favors Controlled Inflation

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Secretary Henry A. Wallace today told the Grain Dealers Association that he still favors controlled inflation.

Along with this, President Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture criticised high tariff psychology and warned that attempts to fix prices "without control of production is doomed to failure."

"Most of the price fixers are also inflationists," he said. "If the purchasing power of farm products does not improve during the next three months, the price fixers and inflationists will have great power in Congress this coming winter and there will be passed legislation which will make the Agricultural Adjustment Act seem extraordinarily conservative."

Explaining his attitude on inflation, Mr. Wallace said that recent views he expressed on the subject have been misinterpreted.

Secretary Wallace said he looked for "decidedly higher agricultural prices within a few months," but that he felt the improvement might come to a sad end if "we are not prepared to meet the peril produced by the following forces." He said these were:

"1. America is a creditor nation to the tune of $1,000,000,000 annually, but, as a nation, she has a debtor psychology.

"2. The American people, Democrats and Republicans alike, are still essentially high tariff in their attitude. Reciprocal tariff agreements may be negotiated, but the increase in foreign purchasing power resulting thereby will not be sufficient to enable foreign countries to pay a satisfactory price for our surplus wheat and cotton unless the attitude of the American people and American congressmen change very radically.

"3. The American people are disillusioned about lending money abroad and it will be difficult to float foreign loans in their present temper.

"These three forces mean that for the time being our people are profoundly nationalistic and that as long as they are operating on this basis, we should go at it wholeheartedly to put our internal economy on a nationalistic basis, reducing our crop land acreage by 40,000,000 acres," Mr. Wallace declared.

Cities Learn Value In Cash Payments

(Continued from Page 1)

guaranteeing municipal funds in banks, whether through the Federal Reserve banks or the postal savings system, or some other plan.

An increasing awareness on the part of the Federal Government of the needs and importance of cities was reported by speakers in different sections. In a number of cases cited, it was pointed out that the state government was no longer the middle man, but that a direct relationship existed between Washington and the municipality. In the next six months, 15 important municipal problems would be presented to the Congress, Mr. Betters learned in talks with Congressmen.

The public utility field is likely to come in for some serious reëxamination in the near future, due to several current factors, speakers predicted. Mr. C. A. Dykstra, manager of Cincinnati, and president of the association, declared that the consumer pays to utilities sums comparable to those he pays for all of his local governmental services in taxes, and that it was therefore logical that he demand an accounting from utility concerns such as he has asked from government.

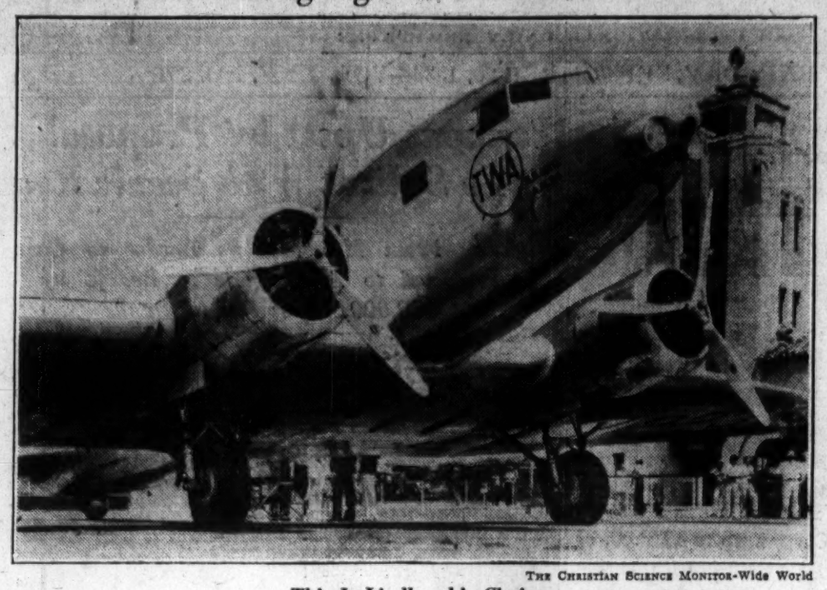
A plea to take the heat out of the discussions of public vs. private ownership of utilities was made by Mr. E. J. Donnelly, of Two Rivers, Wis. The question should be studied scientifically and decided on its business merits, he said. He advised cities considering the building of power plants to have two surveys made by impartial experts before making their decision.

Papers Filed in Athens To Extradite Insull

ATHENS, Greece, Sept. 20 (AP)—Documents needed in connection with the extradition proceedings against Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities operator, were filed at the Foreign Ministry yesterday by Forest Harness of the United States Attorney-General's office.

The United States is making its second attempt to extradite Insull, this time on a charge of violation of the bankruptcy laws. An earlier effort, based on a stock deal in connection with his utilities interests, failed in the Greek courts.

Not So Long Ago—A Fantastic Dream



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

This Is Lindbergh's Choice

W. A. Douglas's New Giant Plane for the Transcontinental Service, Equipped to Carry 14 Passengers at a Speed of 208 Miles an Hour.

This twin-motored underslung monoplane was selected by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical adviser of the line, for the cross-continent service. Its engines are capable of developing 700 horsepower. Its tremendous size can be seen by comparing people seen just below each of the propellers.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Speed Up Relief!

State Senator Moyse of Waltham today attacked the delay in the Massachusetts $4,848,000 public works program. Starving unemployed were pictured at a public hearing in an effort to force speedy action from the state emergency public works commission. Twenty-four projects are "on the mark," set to go, with the drop of the commission's flag.

* * *

Popular Mr. Ely

Governor Ely would have given his "kingdom" for a Mr. Hyde's disguise today. Although anxious to leave the Capitol on a scheduled jaunt to Chicago, he was barricaded in his office for some time by several persons seeking "a moment with His Excellency."

* * *

The Governor is due in the "Fair" city tomorrow afternoon to address the "Commercial Travelers of America." The job is the result of a popularity contest staged by the Travelers. Lined up against such popular figures as "Al" Smith, Bay State's entry received the summed-up decision, and was chosen convention orator.

* * *

Less 'Salt'—or Sugar

The public trustee board of the Boston "El" was verbally spanked today by Boston City Councilor Watson. The five-member group was accused of not earning its "salt," before the special recess committee appointed to investigate "El" affairs. The general manager and general counsel are running the road, he said. He urged a three-member board, at least reducing the "salt" by 40 per cent.

Watson advocated Boston's acquisition of the "El" system power plants. Consumers thus would obtain electricity at 3 cents per kilowatt hour.

Miss Perkins Looks Ahead

Surprise and admiration greeted Miss Frances Perkins' suggestion to Massachusetts yesterday that the State take over the NRA coöperatively, when the Federal Government automatically relinquishes it at the end of two years. Few had leaped so far forward in their calculations.

* * *

Immediately the State Commission on Interstate Compacts Affecting Labor and Industries voted to ask that Governor Ely invite all New England governors to confer. Already, it seems, the NRA has so proved its worth that the hand of permanent progress is seen in measures which arrive under cover of night disguised as an emergency.

* * *

Individualistic "Mayors"

Friday evening, Chairman Newman of the Boston Democratic Committee will take the pieces of eight jig saw puzzles and try to make them into one whole picture large enough to cover the city. Eight of the outstanding Democratic candidates will crowd into Faneuil Hall, which is expected to be too small to hold them. Chairman Newman not only expects at least seven withdrawals, but united support of all for a single candidate, chosen by the majority.

* * *

Few of the candidates themselves, according to their statements, have any intention of seeing their individual rights submerged in any such party regimentation.

* * *

Will McCormack Run?

Meanwhile, leaders of the Boston Democracy are reported to be swinging gradually in the direction of drafting United States Representative John W. McCormack as a coalition candidate.

* * *

Although McCormack had previously refused to jeopardize his national legislative career by becoming embroiled in the mayoralty free-for-all, he shoked signs of weakening last night under strong pressure from Democratic leaders. Perhaps, he said, he could be persuaded. Those Democrats who are weary of questionable machine politics look to him as the most outstanding sincere advocate of good government in the party.

* * *

Fees Disappeared?

State Senator Joseph Langone, watching out for the public purse, has come forward with evidence which he believes will result in criminal charges for theft of money from the State.

* * *

In a letter to District Attorney Foley, he maintained that money collected from charging 50 cents for parking automobiles on state property at the Commonwealth Armory never reached the state treasury. He asked to be heard before the grand jury.

Highway Proposal Arouses Vermont

(Continued from Page 1)

other is that the road would destroy some of Vermont's primeval beauty.

The club argues that the road would destroy for trail followers the sense of complete solitude and remoteness from civilization.

Look for White Elephants

The Green Mountain Horse Association, with 750 miles of horse trail, backs the Green Mountain Club. It argues that the road "would change the character of all Vermont's back country, thereby spoiling something unique and well worth keeping, a delight to residents and a drawing card to vacationists."

Many oppositionists feel that the area will not measure up to national park standard and that the State would be left with a "white elephant" on its hands.

The State Chamber of Commerce has issued a bulletin, prepared by Colonel Wilgus, explaining the parkway and answering opposition. It terms the road a future economic asset of incalculable value. Vermont's manufacturers, storekeepers and farmers will benefit from the work spent in the state building the road. Also 6000 to 8000 unemployed would be given one and a half to two years' work.

The road, it states, will be skillfully located to interfere as little as possible with the Long Trail and to insure preservation of primeval beauty.

The slight disadvantages a few hikers might experience would benefit the country at large in "spiritual satisfaction" resulting from use of the higtway, Colonel Wilgus points out. Large material reward would come to business, property owners and taxpayers in general; employment would restore worker morale; permanent protection of forest and wild life would benefit the Green Mountain Club, he added.

Governor Seems Receptive

Gov. Stanley C. Wilson declared the subject worthy of careful consideration. Many advocates believe the Governor approves the project. The Governor said that if the entire proposal were not adopted the most widely accepted parts of it might be used.

Mr. Perry H. Merrill, state commissioner of forestry, stated that "a public Green Mountain parkway would serve as a strong drawing card to the thousands of our public, on a day's travel south, after they have been enticed to our State, where its beauty would be unfolded from this parkway. I believe many of them would acquire summer homes here. This would rid Vermont of many of its abandoned farms."

Mr. James P. Taylor, chairman of the State Chamber of Commerce, said Colonel Wilgus's plan "is a magnificent application of ideas about which Vermonters have been vaguely and variously thinking for many years. He added Thomas N. Vail and John H. Thomas, as president of Middlebury College, years ago made suggestions for a state-length scenic highway.

As the proposal is discussed in various quarters, in the words of the Burlington Free Press, the "tide of support for the Green Mountain Parkway is rising."

Turkish Officials Visit Bulgaria on Pact Mission

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 20 (AP)—Premier Ismet Pasha and Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi Bey left Ankara for Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 18, in what the official Turkish press intimates is a mission to persuade Bulgaria and Roumania to join the recently negotiated Turko-Greek amity pact.

Following the consummation of the pact between Turkey and Greece this country has been optimistic regarding the formation of a general Balkan federation. The Turkish press hailed the Turko-Greek pact as the first milestone in a general policy of Balkan coöperation.

Public Service Net Increase

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and subsidiaries for the month of August, 1933, report gross earnings of 9,050,103, compared with $9,261,172 for August, 1932, a decrease of $211,069, while net income from operations totaled $2,991,258, compared with $2,672,065 in 1932, an increase of $319,193. The balance available for dividends and surplus for August amounted to $1,735,084, compared with $1,412,083 in August, 1932, an increase of $322,001.

Pillars of Soviet Rest on Propaganda

(Continued from Page 1)

American six-year-old child was showing a foreign picture book to a Russian playmate who was a few years older. At first the Russian girl was quite interested in the colored drawings of the book. Then a thought struck her; she turned to her mother and said: "Mother, but this book is bourgeois; it cannot be good."

As these children grow up, the atmosphere of isolation from the outside world persists. One sees no foreign newspapers on the stands of Moscow and other large Soviet cities; few Soviet citizens come in contact with foreigners; still fewer are able to go abroad. Under these conditions the propaganda machine functions in a hermetically sealed compartment.

It is interesting to watch the progress of a Communist idea as it trickles down from its source at the top to the very bottom. When the Communist Party adopts a decision the wheels of the propaganda machine immediately and automatically begin to revolve and stay in motion until every member of the Communist Party, of the Communist Youth organization, even of the Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization, has become familiar with it.

Such a decision is usually announced either in the form of a decree, under the signatures of Mr. Joseph Stalin as general secretary of the party and Mr. V. M. Molotoff as Premier or through the medium of a speech. Then it is picked up, elaborated and expounded in addresses by the secretaries of the large Communist Party branches. Then the active members of the party rank-and-file take up the task of spreading knowledge of the new policy or decision at meetings in factory, shop or office. The newspapers and the schools assist in this work and the propaganda mill grinds on until every city, town and village, north, south, east and west, has received its share of enlightenment.

News Workers Plan Five-Day Week Code

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—A newly formed guild of New York newspaper men and women have made plans to present a program to the NRA.

The program includes a 40-hour, consecutive five-day week for all writers except "authentic executives and writers of signed syndicate material"; minimum wages of $35 a week for New York newspaper men with one year's experience, and $40 for men with two years' experience; a system of minimum dismissal notices ranging from one month for employees of three years' service to six months for persons of eight years' service. A minimum vacation of two weeks each year with pay for employees with more than a year's service is urged in the proposed code.

Under the program, the code would apply to press associations as well as to individual newspapers. To protect the wage scale, the guild suggests that not more than one-fifth of the reportorial and copy-desk staffs consist of employees with less than one year's experience. The program asks that the clause dealing with collective bargaining in the revised code, Clause 14, be stricken out.

Newspaper men from 21 newspapers and press associations formed the guild and named a committee to attend an open hearing on the newspaper code at Washington on Friday and urge that the program be adopted in the code. A resolution commended the New York Daily News and New York World-Telegram for their "ventures beyond the present newspaper code to extend its benefits to editorial workers."

Dollar Reflation Forcing Britain To Money Policy

Discussion of War Debt Adds to Argument for Currency Basis

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 19—The British Government is being forced by dollar reflation to momentous decisions upon its hitherto indeterminate currency policy.

The large exchange equalization fund handled by the Bank of England was utilized yesterday upon a small scale in purchasing francs to steady the downward movement of the pound in relation to gold, but it is understood that this was only to ease day-to-day fluctuations and does not represent any attempt to interfere with the general trend of exchange.

Since his return to London the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has had conferences with such leading British and League of Nations financial and economic experts as Sir Josiah Stamp, Sir Arthur Salter and Mr. Alexander Loveday, and the British Government's policy at present is still that defined by Mr. MacDonald in his letter of Aug. 29 to the Clay Cross electorate. He then declared "for careful expansion."

Related to Debt Issue

Since then the pound's movement has been downward in relation to gold, but no attempts have been made to link it in any way with the dollar. Now, however, the time has come to define more and more exactly the position in this respect to be taken up by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross in the coming war debt discussions in Washington, it being recognized here that no settlement upon this question is possible without knowing the future mutual relations between currencies on which payments may have to be made.

Sir Basil Blackett, one of the directors of the Bank of England, emphasized at Manchester yesterday the greatness of the obligation Britain is under to the United States in this connection. "I do not want to enter upon the question as to how far our gratitude should drive us in our efforts to pay," Sir Basil said, "but I do want to remind you and myself that we were immensely and most generously helped by the Government and the people of the United States in finance, particularly during the last two years of the World War."

Money Circulation Needed

Another factor which comes in is that of the extent to which Britain can help its own export trade by bringing the pound more into step with the dollar. It is no secret that very powerful banking interests are aligned here against reflation. On the other hand, general belief is growing in British economic circles that the great but temporary advantage Britain gained in dropping the gold standard in 1931 can only be retained by somehow or other getting more money into circulation.

Various plans for this purpose are being pressed, including slum clearance, iron and steel works reorganization, and starting a £7,000,000 coal distillation plant in South Wales to increase available purchasing power internally.

In this connection, it is observed that dollar reflation so far as it has already gone has helped world industry generally, though not nearly as much as might well have been the case had closer coördination with sterling been possible.

Americans Negotiating For Mexican Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Negotiations have been resumed by United States contractors with the Mexican Government for construction of a railroad from Santa Lucrecia, in the State of Veracruz to the Gulf of Mexico port, Campeche, in the State of the same name, approximately 600 miles distant, through some of the densest jungle lands of Mexico and parallel to the coast line.

It is understood unofficially that Roberts Brothers of Chicago, Ill., construction firm, has submitted estimates to the Government. The Government previously considered the project during the term of Plutarco Elias Calles as President, and its proposed construction was one of the plans in the platform of Gen. Alvaro Obregon during his campaign for a second term as President. Santa Lucrecia is the most important railroad junction in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

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Curley Again Pushes Subway Extension Rejected by State

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, said today, after a conference with President Roosevelt, he would press for approval of the $8,500,000 subway extension project, recently rejected by the Massachusetts State Commission supervising public works.

Mayor Curley said he would not proceed with any of his $19,000,000 public works program unless and until the subway extension project was approved. He said he had requested the State Commission to reconsider the subway project and he believed approval for it might still be obtained.

"Within 60 days after authorization," Mr. Curley said, "I could take 3000 men off the public roll and put them to work."

Mr. Curley said he had not discussed politics with the President, but had merely called to present a pair of bronze book ends, made to the likeness of President and Mrs. Roosevelt by A. P. Nardini, Boston sculptor.

Tammany Takes Heavy Blow at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

Koenig has faced since he took charge.

Mr. Koenig's overthrow is a signal victory for Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, in his drive to clear the party in New York City of the Tammany stigma, the Koenig machine having, in the popular conception, become an adjunct of the Democratic organization.

Mr. Macy risked his continuance in the chairmanship on this fight and the outcome put a further obstacle in the way of efforts to replace him with a chairman more typical of Old Guard Republicanism. Even should final returns give Mr. Koenig an edge on his rival, it is seen that the severity of the attack will have so loosened his hold on the county organization that his position as leader will be well-nigh untenable.

Prominent "national Republicans" who supported the Koenig machine also felt the effect of the voter displeasure, several of them failing of election as county committeemen on the Koenig ticket. Among these was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

G. O. P. Seeks Bronx Vote

The next step in the Republican state chairman's New York City program is seen to be a rebuilding of the present rickety structure in the Bronx, headed by Mr. John A. Knewitz, also regarded as an annex to the city Democracy and practically ineffectual as a party voting unit.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Net

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, a surplus after all charges and after dividends on the prior preference and preferred stocks of $820,572, equal to 41 cents a share on 1,987,762 shares of common stock. This compares with surplus of $1,548,835 for the previous 12 months, equal to 78 cents a share on the common.

Several Critics Find Some Flaws In Securities Act

Federal Defender Says It Saves Millions In Public Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20—The new Federal Securities Act was defended as a restorer of public confidence and talk of a "capital strike" was scoffed at by Mr. Baldwin B. Bane, chief of the securities division of the Federal Trade Commission, in addressing the convention of the National Association of Securities Commissioners here yesterday.

Pointing out that the law does not give the commission power to pass on the soundness of any investment, Mr. Bane declared that it insists upon truthful representation of facts concerning securities offered to the public and is of major importance in the Roosevelt recovery drive.

"This legislation aims definitely and for good to shut the door upon those financial methods of the past that brought disaster to thousands of investors and destroyed the broad base of public confidence upon which our economic structure and our very livelihood depend," he said.

He said it does not prevent the most speculative of securities from being offered for sale but that it requires that their character shall be made clear to investors.

The new act was criticized by Mr. Clifford Edminter of Chicago. He particularly asked its modification, "so as not to impose undue obligations upon members of protective committees and other persons engaged in reorganizations."

"The truly critical situation in the investment field today lies in the failure of the great business and financial leaders to fulfill their trust as advisers to intelligent investors and as guardians of the funds that have been intrusted to them," said Prof. James C. Bonbright of Columbia University.

Mr. Arthur H. Dean, New York attorney, favored modification of the act, particularly to limit liability of officers and directors of securities companies to damages caused by untruthful statements.

Mr. Arthur D. Chilgren of Chicago held that the great mass of material required to be set forth in securities advertising under the new act cannot but confuse the average investor.

U. S. Plane Wins Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The United States airplane of the Roosevelt Flying School, New York, piloted by Mr. Charles May, was successful in the international sportsmen's race at the annual air pageant held at the Toronto Flying Club's field here recently. A clubmate, Mr. C. R. Culman, came second in this race, the course of which was three times around a 10-mile triangle, with the machines handicapped according to horsepower.

They Save Teeth Now in a New Way

They End the Film

Countless people are now cleaning their teeth in a new way. And modern dentists all over America are urging other people to join them.

For them the old ways proved inefficient. As millions know, they failed to prevent tooth discolorations. Despite the tooth brush, tartar constantly became more common.

Some years ago a reason was discovered. It lies in a film—a tenacious film—which constantly forms on teeth.

That film gets into crevices, hardens and stays. It resists the tooth brush, and most unsightly teeth are now known to be due to it.

The film is what discolors, not the teeth. It combines with other substances to harden into tartar. It holds food particles which ferment.

After years of research, a way has been found to combat this film. Able authorities have proved this fact by adequate tests.

For general use the method is embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And we supply a special tube to all who ask, so the millions may quickly know it.

Let It Convince You

The Pepsodent results are quickly apparent. After a few days' use you will never forget them.

The basis is a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film, then to retard its accumulation.

Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. That fact made the development of the ideal material seem impossible.

But, after 13 years, the ideal material was developed. It is accepted as one of the truly great discoveries of the day. This new material is unique in film-removing power. But it is twice as soft as those commonly used in tooth pastes. Thus it is ABSOLUTELY safe. Safe for both children and adults. It is this discovery that makes Pepsodent entirely different in both formula and result.

Years have been spent by dentists in proving the value of this product.

Now we urge all people to prove it by a home test.

Please send the coupon below for a special tube. Use it like any tooth paste. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the film. See how teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears.

All this means that film which discolors teeth can now be effectively combated. And you will never cease to do that when you see what it means to you. Cut out the coupon now.

CSM-20

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The New-Day Dentifrice

Tidal Electricity Scheme in Wales Faces Opposition

Barrage Across Severn Would Damage Ports, Engineer Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Wales—Strong opposition is likely from this and other ports on the Bristol Channel against the construction of a Severn barrage in connection with the tidal electricity scheme which has been talked about for so many years. Mr. Rhys Williams, resident engineer of the Newport Harbor Commissioners, has made an exhaustive survey of its effect on South Wales ports.

The proposed scheme is to build a barrage 2½ miles long across the Severn about the line of the Severn Tunnel, and to build a new port above it. The construction of the barrage and attendant works is estimated at £29,000,000. The barrage is for the purpose of impounding the water brought up with the unusually high tides which run in the Bristol Channel, so that it can be released to keep the turbines going during the slack period.

Mr. Williams in his report visualizes the diversion of shipping from the existing ports which have had enormous sums of money expended on them by the railway and shipping companies.

The resident engineer foresees the possibility of the tidal bore driving up the river with a south-westerly gale behind it, arrested by the solid barrage, and possibly preventing the opening of the sluices, with consequent flooding of the low-lying land. The possible effect of the barrage on the present navigable channels of the estuary cannot, he says, be forecast, as their maintenance depends absolutely on the flow and reflow of the tides.

Mr. Williams suggests that if the Government proceeds with the scheme, the Newport Harbor Commissioners should insist on adequate indemnity for the various injuries he foresees as possible from the alteration of the present navigable channels.

Dupont Sailplane Soars 22 Miles

WAYNESBORO, Va., Sept. 20 (AP)—Mr. Richard C. Dupont, leader of a soaring expedition established at the Swannanoa Club here, covered 22 miles in his first attempt yesterday to establish a new world sailplane distance record, now held by Jack O Merra of New York, at 66 miles.

The expedition headed by Dupont plans three assaults on the record today if weather permits. Dupont, H. C. Haller of Pittsburgh and Warren E. Eaton of New York City will each take to the air in specially constructed planes in an effort to whip the 66-mile record.

Dupont's plane, designed by Mr. William Hanley Bowles, chief engineer of the Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics, was said to be among the highest performance sailplanes in the United States.

Break Occurs in Ontario Relief Workers' Strike

LONG BRANCH, Ont., Sept. 20 (AP)—Under the armed guard of nearly 30 Royal Canadian Mounted Police and provincial police officers a score of the striking relief workers at the federal relief camp yesterday left their comrades and started back to work under the regular scale of 20 cents a day and food and shelter.

The 700 or so remaining strikers offered no resistance but apparently remained stanch in their determination not to go back to work until some action was forthcoming on their demand for 35 cents an hour wages, for an eight-hour day, and inclusion under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Guignol Finds Rustic Habitat Way Down East

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

"Individuals, Every One of Them!"

Left—Row of Grimaces at Top Are Just the Tiny Fantastics That Inhabit This World—Bodies, of Course, Are Detachable. Puppetmaster Clemens in Conference With One of the Troupe. Right—The One-Man Show in Full Swing.

Puppet Family Makes Its Home In Old-Time New England Barn

One-Man System Consecrated to Punch Adapted by Versatile Master of Marionettes in Novel Farm Theater in Maine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BETHEL, Maine—A world in a barn. Under the huge rafters and stringers where a hundred harvests of Maine fields have lain through their seasons, a fascinating world takes form. Narrow shafts of light from chinks in walls and roof fall on the colorful population, the little people of this entrancing land.

Robin Hood is here with his merry men in Sherwood Forest. Friar Tuck's tonsure gleams in the bright Maine sunlight. Shylock stands in the shadows, his dour face glowering across the scene. Jack, the famous giant-killer, sways as he leans against a pine buttress, and, just beyond, the giant himself, huge, fearsome, ogreish. Rip Van Winkle hovers in the background; lovable, shiftless Rip surrounded by the little mountain men with bowls and pins and keg complete. There are princes and ogres, highwaymen and ballet dancers, tumblers and tragedians, cannibals and courtiers, a little world of make-believe.

Mr. Paul Clemens, emperor, chief justice and factotum of this little world, walks among his subjects. He stops to adjust a posture here, a pose there. Every move is backed by artful understanding, a familiarity in which there is no contempt.

"They're not just a lot of toys," he explains. "They are all individuals, every one of them."

He reaches out as he talks and picks up a bit of wood from which run a few slender threads. "This is Robinson Crusoe. Robinson, come out and meet the gentlemen."

Robinson Makes His Bow

Two fingers move lightly and Robinson walks out, goatskin cap, jacket and umbrella all complete, not forgetting that innate dignity that is part of his personality. He stops before the visitors, a third finger flicks, and Robinson bows, a deep, ceremonious obeisance.

"And this is Friday." Friday walks forth—none of Robinson's dignity here. He bows jerkily, his ebony face split in a wide grin. He looks the sort to make a good companion on a desert island. He walks back to his place with a swagger that is almost a buck and wing dance. Friday is indeed an individual.

Mr. Clemens smiles over his little world and explains individuality in marionnettes. "You know what you want in a character," he says. "You sit down to fashion it. First the jointed wood body, varied in its construction to fit the part it is to play. You model the desired features in plastic material on the oval head. You add weight to arms and legs to get the right gestures. Weight of limb and the arrangement of strings govern the actions of the puppet. You dress him in the costume, pull the strings, and presto—an individual."

"That's Individuality!"

He explains further. "Some little deviation in weight or construction perhaps. He does the thing you want him to do, but not in exactly the way you had planned. There is some originality that was not foreseen. That's individuality—a little something added of its own accord. No two puppets will act precisely the same. That's what makes them so fascinating to manipulate."

As he moves among his tiny subjects he talks. And, as he talks something of the background of his little world appears.

A small boy cutting out paper dolls, arranging them into plays, his father, then a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, composing music for the orchestra. A young man fascinated by the puppets of Europe. Later, connected with the Theater Centre of the New York schools, putting on a Punch and Judy show, and finding that the children liked it. Then the stringed marionettes, working out his own system as he goes along. First to introduce these puppets to the schools of the United States. Now, "Puppetmaster."

"How does my system differ from others?" He repeats the question. "For one thing I try to simplify manipulation of strings. Too many strings are a handicap. It is amazing what effects can be obtained by a couple of strings properly placed. Shylock is a good example."

He takes Shakespeare's famous Jew down from his place. The eloquent left hand has but two strings. Shylock faces his audience. The left hand raises high, finger pointed, oracular. One almost hears his querulous protestation. The arm comes down with a sidewise sweep. He points to his bond, exacting, unrelenting. He half turns and the left hand swings down and outward, clinching his argument. With two strings the arm and hand become alive, fluent.

Needs No Assistants

"This method," Mr. Clemens goes on, "has made possible a one-man puppet show. Yes, I manipulate all my own puppets on the stage. I carry no assistants."

He leads the way to another partitioned room in the spacious loft. Here his latest production is "in rehearsal." It is "Tom Sawyer" in 11 scenes, with 17 characters. As one considers Mr. Clemens staging such a performance one begins to understand the true meaning of his title, "Puppetmaster."

The characters here average seven strings apiece. The Judge, presiding over the court, needs but two or three. Tom, being the star of the show, has the most. He must go through all the normal actions, with such specialties as the white-washing of the fence added.

"I may be able to eliminate one or two of those strings as rehearsal progresses," Mr. Clemens says. "When they finally appear before their first audience, they will be more simplified—I hope."

"One thing should make you grateful," a visitor suggests. "You don't have to worry about any of your cast getting stage fright."

Mr. Clemens lifts a whimsical eyebrow. "No? When I stage 'Tom Sawyer' I won't have to worry about some one of the cast getting stage fright. It's all 17 that concern me. When one gets stage fright for himself it's bad enough. But when you get it for 17 characters all at once it is very, very bad indeed. I know."

Grows Enthusiastic

Asked about the possible future of marionettes, Mr. Clemens grows enthusiastic. "There is no limit to the possibilities. Today, more than ever before, people are interested in marionettes. The time should come when their use should be lifted out of the purely fantastic, and applied to the legitimate drama, using dialogue as it is on the spoken stage today. Current plays could be put on by a group using puppets. Puppeteers with trained voices to speak the parts as they manipulate their characters, thus allowing the audience to concentrate on the drama rather than on the personality of the players. I hope some day to see a repertory company putting on plays with marionettes, perhaps running whole seasons of such offerings.

Then there is the motion picture field. The talking pictures offer an opportunity for marionettes. Witness the phenomenal success of Mickey Mouse in the cartoon novelty. It is not impossible to conceive of a parallel novelty being worked out with puppets."

He closes the door on Tom Sawyer, the Judge, and Aunt Polly reluctantly.

Outside the sun is pouring down over the hills that loom hugely. People and automobiles and house look gigantic. One comes back slowly to the outer world.

Austria Publishes Martial Law Threat

VIENNA, Sept. 20 (AP)—A threat that the Government of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, which is beset by dissension within the cabinet and by National Socialists who desire to overthrow it, may resort to martial law and the extreme penalty, was published today in the official Wiener Zeitung.

"Since the war it has not yet been necessary to declare martial law in Austria, which may explain why the general public seems to have forgotten the serious implications of such a declaration," the Government's newspaper said.

The paper explained that, although Article 85 of the Austrian Constitution abolishes the extreme penalty, a declaration of martial law would automatically restore it as an emergency measure.

Martial law might be declared without the signature of the President.

Fewer Pennsylvania Holders

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20—Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders continued to decrease in August, the total Sept. 1 being 241,150, compared with 242,113 Aug. 1, off 963, and 252,142 Sept. 1, 1932, off 10,992.

Dr. Annie Besant

MADRAS, India, Sept. 20 (AP)—Dr. Annie Besant, theosophical leader, passed on here today. Mrs. Besant embraced theosophy in 1889 after W. T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, asked her to review "Secret Doctrine" by Mme. Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, one of the founders of the cult. An interview between reviewer and author resulted in conversion of the former. Mrs. Besant broke with her Socialist friends and in 1893 took up her residence in India at Adyar, Madras.

Pork Shipments In Relief Program To Begin at Once

Government Plans to Have 25,000 Tons Ready by First of October

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Tons of pork to grace the tables of the hungry unemployed this winter over and above their regular relief allotments will begin to move to all sections of the country shortly.

Distribution of the pork salted down in the agricultural adjustment administration's pig reduction program will begin next week and by Oct. 1 the Federal Relief Administration expects to have 50,000,000 pounds ready to give away. The exact amount of the pork to be consumed by the unemployed will not be known until the close of the reduction program, but the relief administration is dividing it up among the states on the basis of a total of 100,000,000 pounds which it is sure of.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, said today that he thought the meat could be used up in four months without making any one eat an overamount. The light salting-down process through which the pork is being put will preserve it for six to eight months, yet give it the consistency of fresh meat.

Plans are now being completed for the distribution, which will be entirely financed by the relief administration. The pork will be cut into pieces weighing between three and six pounds, wrapped in moisture-proof paper and shipped from the packing houses to its destination in refrigerator cars. Most of the storage will be at the processing plants.

It is estimated that the pork will be worth $7,000,000 to relief agencies, but it was made clear that it will not take the place of other allotments, but will be in addition to them. It is apportioned among the states on the basis of need.

Last year the Federal Government distributed flour and cloth made from farm board wheat and cotton. There is a possibility that as the Administration's crop reduction program continues there may be other commodities available for direct distribution through the relief administration.

A picture of the enormous number of families which have had to depend on public aid for sustenance in the first seven months of this year was made public by Mr. Hopkins. The figures reveal how in the first three months of the year there was a gradual increase in the number of families receiving aid as the demands of winter needs exhausted their resources. The high point was reached in March and since then the number depending on public aid had steadily decreased.

By months, the number of families on relief was January, 3,850,000; February, 4,140,000; March, 4,560,000; April, 4,470,850; May, 4,249,564; June, 3,789,056, and July, 3,510,000.

Many Elements Found In Yorkshire Coal

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

NO fewer than 31 different elements were detected by the spectrum analysis of South Yorkshire coal dust during the research work carried out in the course of the physical and chemical survey of the national coal resources of Great Britain.

These elements were lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cæsium, copper, silver, calcium, strontium, zinc, aluminium, gallium, indium, thallium, carbon, titanium, silicon, lead, vanadium, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, oxygen, chromium, molybdenum, sulphur, manganese, chlorine, iron, and nickel.

Schoolroom Exhibits Resumed in Rochester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20—Discontinued nearly a year ago because of board of education retrenchment, the Rochester Municipal Museum's classroom extension service, which brought between 400 to 500 exhibits into elementary-grade rooms every month, will be resumed this year, according to a board announcement.

Part of the cost will be met by rearrangement of routes for board of education motortrucks that deliver library books and teaching films to school buildings. Historical, geographical and other exhibits prepared by museum experts will be loaned free and delivered by the board.

French Gratified By Polish Visit And Arms Talks

Estrangement With Ally Checked—United States Views Welcomed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 20—An air of expectant optimism pervades Paris political circles today as Franco-Polish conversations followed talks with American and British statesmen.

The entire French press finds the happiest significance in conferences which Col. Josef Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, had today with the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Daladier, and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister.

Ever since the Four-Power Pact was proposed, Poland, which at first viewed Italy's plan as primarily designed to rectify the Polish Corridor, has been somewhat estranged from France.

This gala visit, which will terminate tomorrow by President Lebrun's conferring on Colonel Beck the rank of grand officer in the Legion of Honor, is regarded as "a magnificent manifestation of the renewal of profound friendship which unites Poland to France."

A majority of the French press is equally pleased with the outcome of the Franco-American conversations. The French Ministers were gratified to find that United States views on armament limitation and ultimate reduction were considerably closer to their own. The Christian Science Monitor learns that Mr. Norman H. Davis on his part found the French exposition of their stand "definitely encouraging."

Still another reason for the more optimistic political atmosphere is found in confirmation of reports that Italy's views on disarmament are now much nearer those of France. M. Paul-Boncour conferred with the Italian Ambassador in Paris while Premier Benito Mussolini was receiving Count de Chambrun at Rome, and it is authoritatively understood that both these interviews were highly satisfactory to the French.

There is general feeling here that a good groundwork has been laid for successful continuation of disarmament discussions at Geneva, whither M. Paul-Boncour goes Thursday and M. Daladier during the week-end.

"Don't you hate the school-taxi grind, Janet? Our car's still in the repair shop, or I'd be a taxi-driver, too."

"No, my dear—Terraplaning the children to school isn't a grind. It's FUN! I love driving this car—it's so smooth, and of course we've never had a minute's trouble with it."

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And every minute the Terraplane is *safe!*—its steel body, oversize brakes and tires, and shatter-proof glass windshield make sure of that. Yes, safe and free from trouble that causes delays, too.

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NRA Machinery Sets Faster Pace In Massachusetts

Junior Work Organized by State Board—Buy Now Campaign Held Up

NRA's tide of employment is flowing more swiftly than President Roosevelt anticipated, with 2,000,000 in the ranks of the former jobless now opening pay envelopes.

This statement was received today from the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, busy completing its organization of NRA local committees in all the State's 355 cities and towns.

NRA success already is envisaged. Business is expanding, although real organization is only in process of formation, the board revealed. Only 30 major units of 350 business classifications have found permanent codes, it said. The others are operating under temporary codes, which must be replaced by permanent agreement. The drive is under way to place all industry under permanent code by Jan. 1.

Mistakes Quickly Corrected

Only under such codes will business be subject to penalty for violation. Under temporary agreement persuasion and similar methods are the only prods with which to swing violating firms into line.

However, the board stated, even now, under temporary codes, where complaints of noncompliance with the terms of the President's agreement have been received, firms have quickly and willingly corrected mistakes. In many cases the mistakes were due to misunderstanding, not intentional violation.

Workers are urged by the board to hold their fire on complaints against injustices and inequities until organization is completed.

The NRA State Board in the meantime is holding up its "Buy Now" campaign. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson has pushed the opening date to Oct. 1. Originally it was set for today. The Massachusetts board, with plans formulated for the drive, is marking time to see what General Johnson has up his sleeve and it feels he will produce some unique plan. However, the board is continuing to do all in its power to stimulate normal buying.

Junior Board Chairman

Yesterday Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, was appointed chairman of the Junior NRA Committee for the State Board. Youth interest will be corraled by the committee to further the NRA.

This work will probably be conducted through existing school courses, such as those in citizenship and economics.

The Junior NRA movement was initiated in Massachusetts. Now it is sweeping the country. Stirred by the efforts of Massachusetts, Miss Eleanor Corby of Melvin Village, N. H., has fashioned a plaster cast symbolizing youth interest in the NRA. This she has presented to Mr. Edward A. Filene, chairman of the local committee.

Also, at a meeting yesterday of the Massachusetts county chairmen, Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne advocated that local committees should assume the rôle of district attorney to prosecute violation complaints. The cases will be presented before the local compliance committee, which, the General believed, would sit like a local tribunal.

Along this line, General Johnson has urged local compliance committees to avoid being "councils of inquisition or compulsion."

Cranberry Strikes Cause Price Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAREHAM, Mass., Sept. 20—With the balance sheets of cranberry bog owners showing figures in the red because of strikes and crop losses, due to heavy rains, cranberries are going to be costly this fall. Already the price has advanced from $7 a barrel to $9.50.

Yesterday pickers all along the cape worked furiously to get the crop in as quickly as possible. Harvesting is two weeks behind schedule and if much of the early black crop is to be saved from frost and rot it must be harvested immediately. Pickers earned from $4 to $9 each for six hours' work.

Squads of state and local police guarded the bogs from further outbreaks, arresting 20 more strikers at the Harold W. Hurley bogs. Fifteen were charged with intimidating workers and the rest with motor vehicle law violations.

August Auto Sales Up

DETROIT, Sept. 20—August sales of new cars in 19 states indicate a decline of about 8 per cent under July, says R. L. Polk & Co. This means an estimate of 178,000 cars, compared with 185,660 in July and 93,457 in August, 1932. Gain over last year is about 87 per cent.

Ambitious Youth Hikes to New Heights

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Group of Girls Climbing Mount Washington

This peak in the White Mountains of New Hampshire is one of the highest on the Atlantic coast and a popular climb. Every day throughout the season, when conditions are favorable, groups of young people may be seen in the early morning, dressed and equipped for a hard hike, starting out to climb the mountain. This peak presents some real climbing for those who attempt to climb its difficult slopes.

College Code Urged By Wesleyan Head

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—A code of fair competition for colleges and college students was advocated today by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, in his address at the matriculation service opening the college's 103d year.

"All codes for industrial workers emphasize the maximum number of hours a week," Dr. McConaughy said in his prepared address. "A code for college men would probably put the emphasis on the minimum.

"A 40-hour week is receiving attention in consequence of NRA activities. Forty hours a week devoted to his duties by practically any American college student should guarantee him reasonable academic success."

The award of fellowships and scholarships was announced at the matriculation service by Dean William G. Chanter.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair and slightly cooler; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Rain this afternoon and tonight; slightly warmer tonight; Thursday generally fair and cooler in the south portion and probably rain and cooler in the north portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably light rain in the north portion tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

Vermont: Cloudy and cooler tonight and Thursday; probably light rain in north portion.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday and in the west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and cooler tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest and west winds over south portion and moderate to fresh southwest and west over north portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday except showers over north portion.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	78	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	36	68	Minneapolis	52	72
Boston	61	71	Montreal	54	66
Buffalo	64	70	Nantucket	66	70
Calgary	42	64	New Orleans	80	92
Charleston	80	86	New York	68	74
Chicago	58	84	Norfolk, Va.	70	82
Cincinnati	60	86	North Platte	48	76
Denver	50	74	Philadelphia	68	78
Dodge City	52	84	Phienix, Ariz.	80	102
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Pittsburgh	66	78
Hatteras	82	82	Portland, Me.	54	66
Honolulu, T.H.	80		Raleigh	70	88
7 p.m. Sept. 19		76	St. Louis	62	88
Helena, Mont.	42	72	Salt Lake City	64	76
Huron, S. D.	46	74	San Francisco	58	66
Jacksonville	78	94	Santa Fe, N.M.	48	78
Kansas City	60	80	Seattle	54	72
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	94
Los Angeles	56	80	Washington	66	84
Memphis	68	92	Williston, N.D.	40	66

A—9 a. m. Sept. 20.
B—Maximum Sept. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:38 p.m., Thursday 12:56 a.m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:16 p. m.

Brazil Approves New Air Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brazilian Government has authorized the Minister of Public Works to contract for a new air service of passengers and mails between Sao Paulo and Campo Grande, in Matto Grosse. The new line will be run in conjunction with the service recently inaugurated between Campo Grande and Cuyaba, the capital of Matto Grosse. A weekly service in both directions will be guaranteed and the contract will carry a government subsidy of 3 milreis a kilometer.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
7:30 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
7:45 NBC, Dedication of Crystal Studio at National Electrical Exposition.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Jack Denny's Orchestra; Sigmund Spaeth; soloists.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
9:30 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Death Wields the Paintbrush," drama.
10:30 Platinum Syncopators.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC dance music.
5:15 NBC, "What Do You Want to Know?"
5:30 NBC, The Three Jesters.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; soloists.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 Stage Show of the Air.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Salute; sketch; music.
9:30 Orchestra and soloists.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy."
11:00 Forecasts: E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Transcription programs.
5:30 CBS, "All-American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "Round Towners," quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, Do Re Mi Trio; orchestra.
7:15 Reinald Werrenrath, baritone.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill.
8:30 Talk, James Roosevelt.
8:45 "Salon Gems."
9:00 CBS, Irwin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; George Burns and Gracie Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Orchestra; Harry Richman; Milton Berle.
10:30 CBS, Alexander Woollcott, "Town Crier."
10:45 "Football—Early Season Training of the Players," Jack Ingersoll.
10:50 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—Dance music; soloists.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, "Rangers" sketch.
6:30 CBS, Russian Gypsy Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Cosmopolitan String Trio.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:15 "In the Masters' Music Room."
8:30 CBS, Metropolitans; orchestra.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, vocal.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news;.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 Sid Reinhera's Orchestra; soloists.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Educational Spotlight."
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Estey Post Legion program.
8:30 Nomads, accordionists.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:15 p. m.—Local programs.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; studio.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle; news.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Announcements; news.
12:00 noon—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical; news.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Events Tonight

Meeting Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, New Ocean House, Swampscott, all day, through Sept. 22.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:10 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Murney Glenn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, 8:15.

Certified public accountant preparatory course, State House, Boston, 7:30.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Colonial—"Music in the Air," 8:10 p. m.
Hollis—"Inspector Charlie Chan," 8:30 p. m.

Austrian Welcome Of Conciliatory Move By Reich Indicated

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 20—Moderation of the denial issued by the Dollfuss Government to the report published here of its negotiating with Germany for settlement of all differences and a coalition with the Austrian National Socialist Party is taken in informed circles here as an indication that a majority of the members of the Government would welcome a move from Germany toward reconciliation.

The story first appeared yesterday under a London date in the Tageblatt, one of the most reliable newspapers in Austria. Since then the air has been filled with rumors, one of the most persistent being that the Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, is using his good offices to find an end to the present impasse.

Conditions laid down in the Tageblatt correspond very closely to those outlined by Herr Theodor Habicht in the daily radiocasts from Munich which have been one of the Austrian Government's most serious complaints against Germany. The Government, however, in a disclaimer issued today, merely intimates politely that the conditions are unacceptable as they stand. It is added that the report that the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, had put forward proposals in "unverified."

It is generally assumed that if such an advance did come from Germany, provided that it was clear that Germany would refrain from any interference with Austria's internal affairs and would promise to take no action which would jeopardize Austria's independence, it would be acceptable.

Leaping Prices Held Threat to Success Of 'NRA Evangelism'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20 (AP)—A critical inspection of the National Recovery Administration by Prof. Philip Cabot of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration led to his terming Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson "an evangelist."

But if that evangelism fails, said Professor Cabot, then the Administration's efforts toward recovery also will fail.

Professor Cabot's estimate of the NRA was set forth in an article, "The Crusade for National Recovery," which will be published tomorrow in the autumn number of the Yale Review.

"The fact is, we have embarked on a crusade," write Professor Cabot. "General Johnson is not so much an administrator as an evangelist, little as he may like the part. If evangelism fails and force has to be resorted to, breakdown is certain, for no department of any government (least of all in a democracy like ours) can possibly understand and direct the industrial system of this nation."

The professor of utilities management said failure of the recovery campaign is certain unless the demand for commodities continues while prices are rising.

"The equilibrium between supply and demand must be maintained," he wrote. "A rise in price commonly operates to reduce demand; but if this should occur, it would wreck the program because the producers would be forced to curtail operations, men would be discharged or their wages cut, and we should have the old problem of unemployment on our hands again in aggravted form."

Professor Cabot said: "Everyone who wants the National Industrial Recovery Act to succeed must remember that this is only a truce and that we must make haste. At best, the time will be too short to do what must be done."

Portland Cement Output

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Portland cement output in August was 5 per cent above the output for the like month a year ago, totaling 8,323,000 barrels.

Pedestrians Win In Safety Island Tilt at Cambridge

Motorists Blanked on Hits in Well-Fought Game Before City Council

Pedestrians 1, motorists 0, was the score of the opening fall tilt of 1933 held yesterday at Cambridge on the question of removing or keeping the trolley safety zones along Massachusetts Avenue.

The hit that brought in the winning run was the argument that if motorists cannot keep from bunting the traffic posts guarding the islands, how can they be expected to miss pedestrians without lights on them in the event the posts are removed.

Summoning all their batting strength at a public hearing, the victors pounded away against the argument of motorists that the traffic posts constitute a major traffic hazard and so should be removed. The motor team based their claims on records showing that 338 of the traffic posts guarding the islands had assumed a horizontal position since their installation late in 1929—victims of motor vehicle drivers.

Fails to Reach First

The argument that the crashes should be blamed on the traffic posts instead of the drivers failed to get to first base with the City Council. A checkup of the scoreboard after the hearing showed every member of the council voting against recommendations to remove nine safety islands or to permit motorists to drive on both sides of the islands.

The verdict was due to ardent support of the safety purpose of the islands by school-teachers, school children and trolley commuters all along the avenue. They declared the islands made it possible to board trolleys with comparative safety in the middle of an otherwise impossible stream of motor vehicles.

Heavy Bats Wielded

Business men claimed the inability to park cars beside the traffic zones hurt their trade. Pedestrians argued in return that the business men would lose trade if shoppers were unable to get across the streets in safety.

For nearly every argument sent to bat by the critics of the islands, their opponents had baffling curves with which to strike them out. The only hits made by the losers came near the end of the skirmish when the council ordered work started at once on the improvement of flashing beacons as recommended by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety.

All in all, however, it was a field day for those who desire to keep the safety zones for the purpose of safety, which they claim has been fulfilled.

Gambling Places Raided

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 20 (AP)—Forty state troopers yesterday raided four establishments in a drive against betting on horse races. Nearly 200 patrons of the four places were held until they identified themselves and signed releases.

Fresher by a Day

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.

45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
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SCOTT-POWELL
"A" MILK

'El' Workers Get 20 Cents Day Rise And Also Vacations

Victory smiles line the faces of Boston Elevated "blue coats" today. Fattened pay envelopes are in the offing. Their two weeks' vacations are safe. This is the promise made in an award handed down yesterday by a special board of arbitration.

Officially the decision is "mum" until the meeting of the Boston Carmen's Union tomorrow night in Tremont Temple. But news of the 20 cents a day pay rise and retention of the two weeks' vacation has slipped out. The El's annual pay roll will expand $275,000. But $75,000 of this will be saved through minor adjustments decreed by the arbitration board.

The decision, affecting 3500 employees, culminates a wage struggle between labor and El officials. The dispute started prior to July 1 when the old wage agreement ended. The El proposed a 15 per cent cut. Labor counteracted with an 11½ per cent rise demand. Deadlock resulted. The arbitration board has held hearings for several weeks.

The board consisted of Mr. David A. Marshall, neutral member; Mr. James H. Vahey, carmen's counsel, and Mr. Bentley W. Warren, Boston Elevated Railway counsel. The pay increase is ordered retroactive to July 1. The new agreement is effective from July 1, 1933, to July 1, 1934.

Atlanta's Revenues Show Slight Upward Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The collection of general taxes, business licenses and other sources of city revenue have shown a slight increase as of Sept. 1, 1933, figures compiled in the city comptroller's office of Atlanta showed.

Receipts for the first seven months from general taxes, current and delinquent, were $3,095,033.02 for 1933 as compared with $3,091,604.88 in 1932. City income from business licenses for the same period in 1933 was $390,108.30 as against $365,291.83 in 1932.

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Pure Foods, Toiletries, and Laundry Supplies sold direct to you at wholesale prices.
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We're Handing Out Value in
Capeskin Gloves
September Sale Priced $2.95
Incomparable values . . . because we placed orders early last Spring. Finest quality skins with smartly contrasting trimming and flares. Black, brown, beige, white.
Mail and Phone Orders—Pennypacker 6700

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BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT STREET AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
A change of high-neck BLOUSES
will give you many a change of costume . .
We have them in rich satin and ribbed crepe . . in velvet . . in lame and laces . . in tuck-in, hip or tunic-lengths . . with the most flattering new necklines!
5.95 up

NRA
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WE DO OUR PART
Market and Filbert at Eighth Street Philadelphia
Sterling Silver Flatware, Buy it as an Investment!
6 TEASPOONS in Prized Pointed Antique Pattern $5.50
Look at the silver market today, then think ahead a few years. If you love beautiful things, if you're thrilled with securing traditional luxuries at a comparative pittance, you'll come rushing in for your share of this Silver Sale. Every piece was made by one of America's most important silver manufacturers. Pieces are properly balanced and the design is one of the loveliest ever fashioned—pointed antique with a bright finish.

Dessert Spoons	$10	6 Ind. Butter Knives	$7.50
6 Soup Spoons	$11	Sugar Spoons	$1.75 each
6 Tablespoons	$15	Butter Knives	$2.50 each
6 Bouillon Spoons	$15	Gravy Ladles	$3.75 each
6 Dessert Forks	$10	Meat Forks	$3.75 each
6 Dinner Forks	$15	Preserve Spoons,	$3.75 each
6 Dinner Knives	$11	Pie Servers	$3 each
6 Dessert Knives	$12	6 Salad Forks	$8

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We have just opened a ladies' tailoring department where we will be pleased to show you some exceptionally fine fur trimmed coats from $125.00 and plain cloth coats from $55.00.
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1400 large rooms... each with bath (tub and shower) servidor and radio. Single from $2.50. Double from $3.50.
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Show Censorship Brought to Front By Radio Sketch

London Censor Puts Foot on Reference to Premier Mussolini

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Radio's invasion of the theater is causing discussion of the censorship question in London. A sketch in a revue at the Palladium Music Hall has been banned by the Lord Chamberlain because it contains a reference to Premier Mussolini. This sketch was part of a revue called "Nine Days' Wonder," which had been played to audiences of more than 20,000 people at the Radio Exhibition at Olympia a few days before. The Lord Chamberlain could not prevent the performance of the scene in question at Olympia, because Olympia is not a "legitimate" theater, but merely an exhibition hall under the control of the London County Council.

Another censorship anomaly was revealed at the Malvern Theater Festival recently. Many efforts have been made to get Mr. Mark Connelly's play, "The Green Pastures," to be performed in London. But they have all failed, because the Lord Chamberlain forbids the representation of the Deity in any play publicly presented in the British Isles.

The censorship of the stage, though never very popular in England, is considered to be less resented today than at any previous time. One objection originally brought against the censorship by Lord Chesterfield was that it gave the Lord Chamberlain more arbitrary powers than were possessed by the King himself. Today, however, this arbitrariness is a thing of the past.

When the Lord Chamberlain feels doubtful about any play submitted to him he passes it along to a board of literary advisers. The decisions and recommendations of this board are generally held to be more in the interests of authors and theatrical producers than would be a system of censorship based on the opinions of watch committees and the police.

The Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction does not extend over "private" performances, that is, over performances for which no money is charged at the door. Thus, theatrical clubs and societies frequently give performances of plays that the censor has laid under his ban. The Lord Chamberlain often goes to see such performances, and sometimes as a result revokes his adverse decision.

Perishable Food Delayed In Philadelphia Strike

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20 (AP)—Perishable fruit and produce in danger of decay in depots because of the transportation tieup caused by the truck drivers' strike sent merchants into hurried meetings yesterday to discuss a possible solution to the deadlock between drivers and operators. Fruit and produce men saw quantities of their products lying in stations, and representatives were sent to offer suggestions to the operators for some method of handling the goods. Meanwhile, operators met in closed meeting, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, to discuss means of getting the wheels of transportation moving again.

Idaho and New Mexico Claimed by Wet Force

By the Associated Press

Repealists are counting Idaho and New Mexico as states number 30 and 31 in the anti-prohibition column on the basis of early but substantial leads in yesterday's balloting.

New Mexico's vote to abolish the Eighteenth Amendment was running nearly three to one. Idaho's polling was much closer, but a member of the state council of the Idaho Allied Drys conceded the State for repeal with approximately one-fourth of the precincts reported. In unbroken succession, 29 states already have voted to ratify the repeal amendment. Thirty-six are required for ratification.

Gold at Ottawa Exceeds Notes

OTTAWA, Sept. 19—Gold held by Minister of Finance on Aug. 31 totaled $71,924,708, or $644,019 in excess of statutory requirements to cover circulation of Dominion notes. Total notes in circulation amounted to $170,780,779, part of which was backed by accepted securities.

South Dakota Has Real 'Home' For State's Women Prisoners

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Women's Cottage, State Penitentiary, Sioux Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—South Dakota is conducting an experiment in prison procedure that is attracting wide interest. The experiment is the women's cottage at the South Dakota state penitentiary which is more like a girl's dormitory in a boarding school than a prison.

When it was decided to abandon the stuffy old garret, where women prisoners were kept for many years, a bold plan was carried out. The building is entirely separate from the penitentiary itself. It is of steel construction, finished with pink quartzite, the stone for which Sioux Falls is famous, and faced with white limestone. The roof is of red tile. There are no bars on the front windows, and no wall around the grounds. In fact, with its high iron fence, well-kept lawn and flowers, it looks more like a fine residence than anything else.

The women's cottage was built by convict labor, under the direction of E. Lucas, prison engineer, and when it was completed a year ago July, the most interesting task of all was begun. Under the direction of the matron, who understood interior decorating, the inmates, or "girls," as they are called, were enlisted in the task of making their new quarters look as much like home as possible. As a result there is a large reception room, which would be a credit to a fine hotel. There are davenports, easy chairs, writing tables, gay drapes on the many windows. The pictures are tastefully selected. A library containing 500 books is available to anyone who wishes good reading matter. A canary in a gilded cage sings as cheerily as he would in anyone's parlor or conservatory.

There are no cells in the women's cottage. There are rooms for 20 "guests," and at present only 14 are occupied. Each room has a good-sized bed with springs and a mattress, a dressing table and a rocking chair. Most of these rooms are tastefully decorated. There is a lavatory, tiled in the most modern fashion, in each chamber. Even the halls on both floors have a cozy appearance with their cheery little lamps placed at intervals on tables.

One large room has been made into a recreation hall. Club women and others interested in the experiment gave the "girls" a piano. Religious services are held here once each week. They are in charge of the women themselves, each one taking her turn as leader.

With all of this to remind them of what a real home can be, the "girls" have their regular tasks. In the sewing room they patch and mend from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. Everything is done by hand, and as many as 1000 garments and 300 pairs of socks from the men's quarters across the high stone wall have been mended here during a single week. The girls take their turns at kitchen work, and they have planted a truck garden and made a fine lawn on the grounds with flowers and bushes set out around the cottage.

As evidence of the success of the plan, the matron reports that in the year's time since the new quarters were occupied, not a single inmate has had to be placed in solitary confinement. This is a record that was regarded as impossible in the old location.

Miss Mae Mumby and Mrs. Nellie E. Howard act as matrons, Mrs. Howard having been recently named to the position by the new warden, Mr. Eugene Reilly. The retiring warden, Mr. George T. Jameson, made the penitentiary known as one of the model prisons. During his administration a twine factory was established and now all automobile and truck license plates used in the State are also manufactured here.

Credit Expected To Give America Big Lead in China

Wheat and Cotton Loan Likely to Bring Virtual Monopoly to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The American wheat and cotton loan to China may be the deciding factor in determining whether the United States or Japan shall stand first during the next year in China's foreign trade. The United States, which has stood first for two years, has lost part of its lead to Japan, which stands second, as the anti-Japanese boycott has declined.

Great Britain, which long held first position in China's trade, apparently has dropped definitely to third place, with Japan and the United States fighting for first position. But the rivalry between Japan and the United States is more apparent than real, as there are few products in which the two countries compete. The United States sells to China raw materials and heavy machinery which Japan herself must buy. Japan finds a market in China for cheap cotton goods and other manufactured articles which the United States does not make.

By extending a credit of $50,000,000 to China, the United States has assured itself a virtual monopoly of the market for cotton and wheat during the next year, at least. Australia and Canada were close competitors for wheat sales, and India for cotton. This credit probably will increase the total volume of American trade to the point which assures continued supremacy.

Californian Wins Langmuir Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Frank H. Spedding, associate in chemistry at the University of California, will receive the Langmuir award for research in pure chemistry for this year. Announcement to this effect has been made by the American Chemical Society.

Awarding of the $1000 prize to Dr. Spedding marks the third successive year that this distinction has come to a member of the university's faculty. Dr. Linus C. Pauling, in 1931, and Dr. Oscar K. Rice, in 1932, were recipients of the prize, which was established by Dr. A. C. Langmuir of Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, in 1931. The award is given only to persons under the age of 30.

It is stated that Dr. Spedding's work has opened a wide field in spectroscopy which is of the utmost importance in the understanding of the chemical and magnetic properties of rare earths. At the eighty-sixth annual meeting of the chemical society in Chicago, Sept. 14, Dr. Spedding will deliver an address on "Energy Levels in Solids." He will be given the prize at this time.

Anticlerical Agitator Curb Used in Austria

Government Takes Another Step in Defense of Roman Church

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The Austrian Government is considered here to have taken another step in defense of Roman Catholicism, directed toward making Austria one of Europe's leading Roman Catholic states, by issuing a decree tightening up the procedure for people wishing to renounce their religions. It also curbs the activities of anticlerical agitators.

The new measure, supplementing a law that has been in force for the last 64 years, requires everyone desiring to leave his church to appear before the authorities in order to explain his act and give proof that he has not been subjected to any sort of coercion.

Moreover, three months must elapse between the time one gives notice of his intention to leave his church and the date of the official examination. During that period he will be subjected to the influence of clergy, who will be able to try to dissuade him from the contemplated step.

The decree not only enables the authorities to refuse to let a person leave the church, if they are convinced that financial or political pressure has been used, but will make it easier for the church to bring its influence to bear upon wavering members.

It is believed that the decree is directed more against free thinkers and antireligious organizations than against the non-Roman Catholic denominations.

For many years the Social Democrats have been conducting a campaign against religion and especially against the Roman Catholic Church, as an alleged bulwark of reaction, with the result that a large number of Roman Catholics along with some Protestants and some Jews have registered themselves as creedless.

The new decree is aimed to halt this state of affairs. The press is divided in its comments on the new decree. While Right Wing and Conservative papers express their satisfaction that an obvious abuse has been stopped, liberal and Socialistic papers call the measure an unjustifiable curtailing of freedom and of personal rights.

The recent concluding of a Concordat, introducing more religious teaching in the schools and abolishing free thinking societies, is another step, giving more formal protection to the Roman Catholic Church than it has enjoyed at any time since the Austria-Hungary of Francis Joseph's reign was considered the world's foremost Roman Catholic Empire.

Elizabethan Stocks Used by Washingtons

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The stocks in which the Elizabethan ancestors of George Washington placed local malefactors to expiate their crimes, stand once more in their accustomed place by Sulgrave village green.

Lawrence Washington built Sulgrave Manor, and the stocks he must so often have seen used were acquired by Mr. H. Clifford, a member of the Sulgrave Manor Board. The stocks are unusually designed, being made to hold two wrong-doers at a time. For 300 years they stood in front of the smithy's shop, until their removal was ordered. Luckily the wheelwright, from whose son Mr. Clifford bought them, preserved them from destruction.

Women Detectives Show Ability To Assume Male Rôle in England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Three women detectives, given permanent appointments at Scotland Yard, are making good.

After serving a preliminary period during which they were "on probation" at Vine Street and Marlborough Street police stations, in the West End of London, and went through all the rigors of training imposed upon male detectives, the three have come through to show that women can be used with advantage not merely as assistants of the male detective force but as detectives on their own account.

The formation of a corps of women within the Criminal Investigation Department of London was proposed first in 1930 by Miss Dorothy Peto who, as a staff officer at Scotland Yard, is responsible for the organization of all women members of the police force.

Membership Decreases In British Labor Party

LONDON, Sept. 20 (AP) — A report showing the smallest membership since 1914 will be submitted at next month's convention of the Labor Party at Hastings. The total, about 2,000,000, contrasts with the peak year of 1920, when there were almost 4,500,000 members.

Gold Mining Lull Ends; Leases Sought in Pretoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, South Africa—A lull in mining activity which followed the publication of the Government's gold mining taxation proposals has been ended by a wave of applications for mining leases from the Far East to the Far West Rand.

I believe that Heinz cooked Spaghetti has helped more housewives out of pantry-predicaments than any other food I can think of. I get so many letters from ladies who say, "Thank Heinz for this hurry-up meal!" You see, it's all ready to heat and eat—a feast in no time at all! Just *made* for hasty suppers, on-the-dot schoolday lunches, quick snacks late at night.

A good idea is to keep a few tins on hand—an ever-present help when time is short.

Don't think Spaghetti can't be exciting to eat, as well! I know 57 ways to serve it, and every one delightful. Drop me a line and I'll send you a grand little book all about it—"57 Ways To Serve Spaghetti." *Free, too!*

Josephine Gibson,
Director, Home Economics Dept. H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEINZ
COOKED SPAGHETTI

1 of the 57

LOOK! LOOK!... We're Spilling the Beans

. . . . . *It's a cure for the* SATURDAY NIGHTMARES!

6 p. m. Saturday! Your small boy bursts in, flushed and bright-eyed from a four-hour football tussle. *Hungriest he's been all week!*

The young folks get home from the Big Game. *Ravenous* from miles and miles of keen Fall air.

Dad finishes his Saturday chores and comes in healthily tired *and keen for good hot food.*

Toughest meal problem of the whole week! *Saturday Nightmare!* How can you plan the meal? No telling how many there'll be. No telling when they'll be home. All you can count on is *roaring appetites hungry for good food quick!*

Saturday Nightmares have one sure cure and it's Heinz Oven-Baked Beans from your Grocer. Good, substantial, hot food for Saturday appetites to munch on. Ready in two shakes for all-comers.

See all four kinds of Heinz Oven-Baked Beans at your Grocer: Boston-Baked, in Molasses Sauce with pork; in Tomato Sauce with Pork; in Tomato Sauce without Pork; and Red Kidney Beans in Sweet Sauce. Try them now—and never again have the Saturday Nightmares!

4 of the 57

HEINZ *oven-baked* BEANS

1 of the 57

Better Still... *with* KETCHUP

No offense to you good cooks when we say, "add Heinz Tomato Ketchup."

Your prettiest dress is prettier when you wear the right accessories. Same thing! Heinz Ketchup is a fine accessory to fine food.

Makes the grandest cooking taste grander still. Just as it makes simple thrifty dishes taste like more.

The tomatoes in Heinz Ketchup were grown from Heinz' own prize-winning tomato seeds. Heinz helped the farmer grow the plants. And made the ketchup the day the tomatoes were picked. The spices that pep up the flavor were chosen first-hand by Heinz in the Orient.

Ask your Grocer for Heinz Ketchup—to make good food taste better still.

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

For Heinz Tomato Juice

They were the glory of all the vines that grew from Heinz' own special-bred tomato seeds. They were round, they were red and they were at their prime.

They gave the best that was in them. And it was enough.

It was Heinz Tomato Juice—superb fresh delight requiring no camouflage of seasoning or spice.

Drink it! To your health! To Heinz' glorious tomatoes—right off the vine!...In tins and in bottles.

1 of the 57

HEINZ CONDIMENTS

Dear Lady—

Mr. D. (for Delectable) Dill, one of the Heinz 57—that's me! Socially I get around. When folks want an extra for dinner they call on me. No matter where they place me at the table, they say, I am charming. Maybe it's my elegant stature and shape—maybe it's my mild, distinctive character. Anyway, it's as well I'm not criticized because I am thin-skinned. (We Heinz Dills are quality folk.) Have me tonight for dinner and find out what a socially helpful fellow I am.

Till then!

D. (for Delectable) Dill

1 of the 57

P.S.—Heinz Mustard is *Prepared!* Worcestershire's willing, too! Two of the 57, both good table companions. Say the word . . . . D. D.

2 Peeks at a Pep-Shelf

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Howard Heinz

Necklace of Parks In Chicago Fished From Lake Bottom

Adds Scenic Value to City At Little Expense, Park Convention Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—How Chicago has figuratively speaking fished 300 acres of new park land, a magnificent new bathing beach and 31-acre boat harbor out of Lake Michigan as part of its spectacular lake front development was used here today as an object lesson for visiting park officials.

Telling how an old park can be turned into a new one, Mr. Hugh E. Young, chief engineer of the Chicago Plan, described for members of the American Institute of Park Executives the transformation of Chicago's old Lincoln Park of 300 acres into a lake-front playground of over 1000 acres, much of the work being done during the depression when costs were low. He also told how this development would be still further expanded until it dipped down to mid-Chicago, bringing the North Side's outer drive down to meet the South Side's outer drive and forming a continuous lake-front park and driveway.

Great interest attached to that part of Mr. Young's talk describing the creation of what is thought here to be the largest artificial bathing beach in the world, lying along the outer breakwater in Lake Michigan between Montrose and Wilson Avenues, with an initial length of one-half mile. This project required the placing of 1,800,000 cubic yards of sand as the beach was built in open water 13 to 20 feet deep. Accommodations for 10,000 bathers are planned.

Cost $12,700 an Acre

The development of 308 acres of new park land in this district required a fill of 5,200,000 yards, yielding new picnic grounds, athletic fields and lawns. This was done at a cost of $12,700 an acre, or about 60 per cent of similar work done previously, due, Mr. Young said, "to the low price of materials supplemented by good engineering and construction."

While proposed park consolidation is receiving a good bit of support in many quarters, a brief against consolidation of parks was presented by Mr. James B. Kenny, president of the Illinois Association of Park Districts. Mr. Kenny said that although there are 120 organized park districts in Illinois, 56 of which are in Cook County, and although there was a movement on foot for their consolidation into a smaller number, he doubted if it would result in better or cheaper administration and held out for "home rule" of the small parks. He said the people of the various communities took a better interest in their little parks than a large centralized administration could possibly take and in brief, argued against all the points usually advanced for park consolidation.

Landscaping Taught

A recommendation that the public parks be used as landscape gardening laboratories for the unemployed was made to the park executives by Mr. Raymond C. Morrison, city forester of Fort Worth, Texas, and chairman of the association's educational committee. This has been done in a small way, but with significant and encouraging results, in Fort Worth, Mr. Morrison said, where a course in landscape gardening was added this year to the summer session of the Vocational School of Fort Worth. Out of the 11 students who followed the course through to conclusion, two obtained regular work, while of the others, Mr. Morrison said, "I feel that in addition to teaching them, I occupied their minds, which certainly should be counted as of some value."

Four hours' field work and one hour of lecture work was the daily program. Some of the funds to finance the course were obtained by the State from the Federal Government under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act.

Once 'Free Public Libraries' Were Unknown

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

Jubilee Celebrates First Carnegie Library

Some of the Principals at Dunfermline Were: Provost Gorrie (Center); Sir Harry Mier, President of the Scottish Libraries Association (Left), and Bailie D. K. McKay, Chairman of the Library Board.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNFERMLINE, Scot.—It was 50 years ago that the first library under Andrew Carnegie's scheme was opened in his home town of Dunfermline. The jubilee was duly celebrated recently of this first library, which was the forerunner of buildings complete with books, libraries of books to be housed in existing buildings, or by gifts of books, donated by the Carnegie Trust and now to be found all over the United Kingdom.

Beer Workers to File Records in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 — The New York State Alcoholic Beverage Control Board sent to all brewers and wholesale beer dealers in the State yesterday an order requiring them to file with the board a complete record of all male employees.

This record must include photographs and finger prints of every employee. Failure to comply with the order before Oct. 10 will result in the revocation of license, Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, chairman of the board, announced.

The order is aimed at driving racketeers from the beer business, Mr. Mulrooney added in explaining the purpose back of the move. He voiced the view that it would prevent "ex-convicts from muscling in on the beer business," since photographs and finger prints filed by employers will be compared with those on file at the police department.

Soviet Official Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Mr. Ivan Spilwanek, newly appointed counselor of the Soviet Embassy in China and concurrently Consul-General in Shanghai, leaves Tokyo immediately for his new post. He will be succeeded as Counselor of the Embassy here by the former Counselor of the Legation of the U. S. S. R. in Stockholm, Mr. Raivid. Mr. Spilwanek was Consul-General in Tientsin before the break in Sino-Soviet relations, which followed the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peiping by agents of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin in 1927.

Universal Peace Is Seen Possible By Steps In Past

Newton D. Baker Declares Progress Is Jerky, But Forever Forward

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—A plea by Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson, for the pacific settlement of controversies between nations is a feature of the autumn issue of Foreign Affairs, official publication of the Council on Foreign Relations, out today.

It follows—and obviously is a reply to—an article by Dr. John Bassett Moore, internationally known authority on international law and one-time member of the World Court bench, in the last previous issue of the same publication in which he criticized the Kellogg Pact, the Stimson nonaggression doctrine and other formulas for insuring the peace.

Mr. Baker refuses to accept the Moore premise, just as he rejects the view of "the enthusiast who declines to see difficulties, is indifferent to the lessons of history, takes no account of the deep ruts worn by mental habit, and expecting too much either in speed or achievement, takes a flight from reality and accomplishes less than the possible."

Somewhere between the extremes of these two views, he holds, lies a great mass of mankind whose thought is "neither credulous nor incredulous, neither foolishly hopeful nor foolishly hopeless"; which is "aware of the fact that progress is not a steadily ascending spiral, but a jagged thing on a chart, with peaks and valleys and yet constantly rising, as is shown by the median line in the diagram which marks increasing comfort, security, beauty and nobility in the life of man."

World Always Progressing

"This great mass of people, unnumbed by learning, are yet aware that old abuses have been swept away, tyrannies over the body and the spirit of man abolished, superstitions and fears dissipated, and all this has come about by experimental processes, many of which were failures, all of which were assailed and only some of which fruited in lasting good," he continues.

"It may be well, therefore, that this 'new spirit' has been greeted with too much enthusiasm by some of its proponents, but it is certainly true that the emanations of that 'new spirit' in practical efforts to establish a better order in international relations have been too quickly distrusted and condemned by those who stand at the other extreme in the philosophical outlook."

Mr. Baker, whose peace leanings are known everywhere, raps war hard. He holds that it is "the major catastrophe in human relations."

"In its modern forms, it challenges the very continuation of organized society," he declared, ". . . The consequences of modern wars, we have now learned, threaten an integrated world with complete dissolution of the foundations upon which organized and expanding life must rest. . . . Clearly, if there is any substitute for war, it must lie in the pacific settlement of controversies out of which wars grow."

Mr. Baker reviews briefly the steps which have been taken in this direction as a result of the birth of the "new spirit," which he defines as "an awakened consciousness, chastened by experience, informed by research and driven by the necessity of finding a solution for the problem presented by man's most destructive enemy."

He records four of these steps—"ajudication, arbitration, conciliation and conference," and he finds them having been taken in the setting up of the World Court and the League of Nations and in the acceptance by the nations of the Pact of Paris and other treaties.

"The world is cursed by its common fears," Mr. Baker says in conclusion. "It is made better by its great faiths. The 'new spirit' is the evidence of such a fighting faith. The agencies it has so far devised have in them the seeds of growth. Lawyers with their doubts and statesmen with their policies may encumber this spirit and delay its achievements. Its progress by trial and error may be slow and its course may sometimes seem to be inviting new perils.

"Some of the steps it eagerly takes may have to be retraced and a fresh start made, but if this is ever to be a world in which nations, like civilized men, are governed by moral restraints and from which licensed war for private objectives of ambitious states will disappear, it must be fought for in this spirit. Those who share this faith and work in this hope have no apology to make to their own or future generations."

Step Is Made to Open Closed Detroit Banks

DETROIT, Sept. 20 (AP)—Coincident with announcement that Senator James Couzens (R.) of Michigan would reappear before the one-man grand jury investigating the closing of two big national banks here, the jury obtained from Mr. Alex J. Groesbeck, former Governor, an agreement to head a "community effort" to work for a reopening of the closed institutions.

Mr. Groesbeck, from the witness stand said he would head a community movement to reopen the banks, the First National Bank-Detroit, and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, and announced a plan of action.

The plan, he said, has as its principal feature the organization of depositors to work with Senator Couzens, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, and the Michigan delegation in the House. Mr. Groesbeck agreed to "get the depositors together" at the request of Judge Harry B. Keidan, sitting as the one-man grand jury.

Many Little Pigs Rush to Market But Most Mother Pigs Stay Home

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 — The farmer is displaying a good deal of craftiness in dealing with the Government in its pig-hog reduction program.

A few weeks ago the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced its intention of purchasing 4,000,000 little pigs and 1,000,000 mother pigs. Good prices were offered for both pigs and sows as an inducement to the farmers to sell at this time.

But a great many farmers, thinking the thing over, came to the conclusion that if so many pigs were to be destroyed this year, there would be a greater demand and higher prices for pigs next year. Therefore many of them have been selling their little pigs but holding back the sows which will produce more little pigs.

The little pigs came rushing to the market, but the Agricultural Adjustment Administration estimates now that the number of head of sows to be actually sold will only be about 200,000 or 300,000 instead of the 1,000,000 originally planned.

With only 10 days left in the hog-marketing period, the Secretary of Agriculture has just advanced the number of little pigs that can be bought from 4,000,000 to 5,922,000.

"The increase in the maximum was authorized," the department explained, "to permit additional buying areas where farmers are being forced to market unusually large numbers of pigs on account of extremely short feed supplies and in principal hog-growing areas where processing facilities had substantially limited the sale of pigs thus far. The sale of additional pigs," it was added, "also will compensate in part for the difference between the maximum of 1,000,000 head of sows called for under the program and the probably actual sales of several hundred thousand head."

When the department first saw the sow-purchasing program taking a slow course, it thought perhaps the size of 275 pounds set for eligibility was too high and reduced the acceptable weight to 240 pounds. But still the sows stayed at home. The increase in the number of pigs that can be bought will not make up entirely for the portion of 1,000,000,000 pounds that the sows were to have eliminated from the pork supply, but will help some.

France Swinging To Trade Policy Of Reciprocity

Import Quotas Based on Readiness of Countries to Accept Exports

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France has taken its first big step toward putting its trade with the rest of the world on a basis of "give and take." The Government has announced that beginning Oct. 1, import quotas will be fixed on reciprocal grounds.

Under this new system, approximately three-fourths of the existing quotas on imported goods will be subject to negotiations with the various countries concerned. Whereas, in the past, quotas have been imposed on a basis of the imports in previous years, the proportion of trade allotted to each nation will now depend on the extent to which these countries are willing to open their own markets to French exports.

The United States, it is understood, is not directly affected by this change in the French quota system, since there has been no indication that the quota agreement of May 31, 1932, which regulates quota relationships between France and America, is to be abrogated. Indirectly, however, the change is of immense significance to the United States, for it indicates that a policy of mutual concessions and bargaining will govern the negotiations for a new trade treaty which is expected to be resumed in the near future.

Protested by Exporters

This change in France's method of applying its quota system has another important signficance, apart from that of indicating its determination to base its future foreign trade policy on reciprocity. The Government's decision is the direct outcome of protests and demonstrations by French exporters whose trade has suffered virtual extermination as a result of France's drastic protectionist policy combined with the general trade slump and the fall in value of the dollar and the pound.

In particular, the recent resignation en bloc of the town council of Calais brought to a head the critical situation of districts in France where the principal industries are dependent upon exportation for their existence. Lace makers of the Calais district were in such desperate straits that their representatives in the local governing body sent the state a virtual ultimatum indicating their inability to carry on their functions unless the national Government took some definite steps to revive its perishing industry.

Island of High Costs

Many other regions in France are experiencing similar difficulties, and their protests have finally reached a point where the Government feels it must act. The silk industry centered around Lyons, the textile industry in the north, the wine growers in the south, and the wheat farmers who make up a large proportion of the French agriculturist community—all these have been becoming more and more insistent of late that the Government open markets for their products abroad.

Thus there is increasing evidence that France is finally feeling the pinch of its own narrow protectionism, which has had the effect of making of it an island of high living costs rising above the sea of falling world prices. Although this appeared salutary for a while, there is a growing sentiment now that a readjustment must come, through a gradual liberalization of French foreign commercial policy.

Comfort Gets Verdict Of Mississippi Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vicksburg, Miss.

IN THE case of Comfort vs. Dignity involving the Mississippi Supreme Court, a decision in the favor of the former was rendered here at the annual convention of the Mississippi State Bar.

A resolution coming up from Hinds County to have justices of the highest state tribunal wear robes of traditional black while discharging their duties was tabled when sponsors' arguments were overbalanced by claims that Mississippi weather was just naturally "too hot." The court will continue speaking final words on Mississippi law in plain business suits.

Braille Printers Form National Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—The five Braille presses in the United States, turning out embossed books for the blind for the Library of Congress, under a congressional appropriation, met in this city today and organized as the National Association of Braille Printers. Officers were elected as follows: President, Alan T. Hunt, superintendent of Universal Braille Press, Los Angeles, Calif.; vice-president, Miss Georgia Trader, Clovernook Press, Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, A. C. Ellis, manager of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.

A code was adopted for presentation to the Control Division of the NRA, with the prospect that Braille printers will be brought under a master code now being formulated to embrace 21 divisions of the graphic arts.

Schools Shedding Old Skins, Women Say, for Modern Garb

Chicago Educator Declares Even the Hidebound Are 'Going Progressive' in Word, If Not in Deed, and Note That the Tendency Is Increasing

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Women educational leaders looked over the field of progressive education in which they have played an important part and told of its developments in a symposium held by the Chicago Woman's Club at a Century of Progress yesterday, as one of its series of lectures on women's contribution to the century.

The ferment of progressive education is working in American schools today, said Miss Flora J. Cooke, director of the Francis W. Parker School in Chicago. "Although 85 per cent of the schools of 1933 may still follow traditional methods," Miss Cooke said, "even the hidebound are 'going progressive' in word if not in deed."

Mrs. William S. Hefferan, only woman member of the Chicago Board of Education, introduced Mrs. Frances W. Dummer, 'influential worker f. progressive education, who presided at the symposium.

Modern play fields and gymnasiums of today aim to safeguard the children, Miss Cooke said. "They can and do prevent mischief and crime," she continued. "One neighborhood paid the salary of the instruction and upkeep of their new swimming pool for the summer with the same amount of money the 'window-breaking biff' had cost the previous summer."

Progressive schools of today are far in advance of the one-room log-cabin type of our pioneers, Miss Cooke declared.

"Cold storage" information memorized from books was the general routine followed by schools up to 1890, the educator told her audience. Perhaps this is the reason, she said, that some outstanding men, in national and business life of that period, were self-made, driven from school by its dullness and educated by life outside of school.

Today the "active process" is favored in schools as against the "passive process" of former days. Children in present-day progressive schools fill their days with thinking, judging, choosing, deciding for themselves, solving problems for themselves, Miss Cooke observed and do things which have a direct bearing on life experience.

Rapid growth of nursery schools in this country was recounted by Mrs. Rose H. Alschuler, one of the first directors of a nursery school in this country. During the decade of 1920 to 1930 the number of these schools increased from three to 262.

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There's a fine line of distinction in two-purpose dresses this year, but they have this in common: they'll seldom go just one place, but a number of places in an evening—smartly. The two new important types make it fun this year to be economical!

The Formal Gown with a Jacket. Jacket on, it's a reception gown. Jacket off it's formal enough for Thanksgiving. This type is a boon to bridal parties. And its jacket is smartly styled to go with any evening dress! $29.75 in velvet. Others, $17.50 up.

The Long Sleeve Dinner Gown plays "Jekyll and Hyde" after sundown. The slit sleeve is formal. The high informal back unbuttons formally to your waist "completely bareback" for parties, informal dances, concerts. Sketched, velvet. $27.50. Similar types, crepe, etc., $17.50 up.

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King Pine Takes Up Scepter And Prepares for New Reign

Modern Steel Connectors, Invented by European Engineers, Bring Ancient Monarch Back and Replace Him in Large Field of Useful Activity

King Pine is coming back.

Over the horizon of tomorrow he is rearing new towers and bulwarks. After years of decline he has been equipped by modern science to make his bid for a share of the work that has been monopolized by his erstwhile conquerors, steel and concrete. He has rid himself of the limitations that brought about his decline, and is advancing with new tools, new confidence and strength.

This change has been brought about by European engineers, who, faced by a war-time shortage of steel, were forced to return their attention to the employment of wood. To replace the cumbersome and weak joint of mortise and heavy bolt, unimproved in centuries of use, they have invented modern steel connectors to take the strain of joint and truss, thus allowing wood to work hand in hand with steel and reenter the arena where it once held sway.

The old reign of King Pine covered one of the most colorful eras in America's history. Indian arrows and bullets of the long rifles thudded into his log-built block houses on a hundred scattered frontiers. He trailed his banner of advance across the endless prairies in a vast monotony of one-storied shacks, homesteader's cabins, trapper's huts, trading posts. His towns sprung up like mushrooms at a thousand mine discoveries and trail junctions.

Fought the Battle

He fought the battle with the upstart, steel, laying tie and trestle against steel rail, and joined the Atlantic as surely as did steel. Pine was king in those days. Steel was a youthful interloper.

Back from the growing cities of the seaboard the farmers drove to market over cumbersome wooden bridges, over their heads rafters met and joined in clumsy, wasteful trusses. The dust from their horses' hoofs sifted through wooden flooring and banked up on beams that were huge beyond all need, necessarily so because of strength lost in mortise and joint.

Then the tempo of the age changed. Along the seaboard a range of man-made mountains thrust questing peaks skyward. Roars of blast furnaces and ore crushers mounted. The high-pitched staccato of the riveting-gun hammered its challenge at King Pine's door. The new century was on its way. The throne of King Pine was tottering.

Then came Detroit, and steel was on wheels. It was thundering over the open road, its banner a blue smear of gasoline fumes. The covered bridges of New England shivered and groaned under the whir of wheels and the pounding of cylinders.

King Pine was king no longer. His crown slipped from his head to fall into hands black with the smoke of blast furnaces, to sit askew on the head of a new king whose face was smudged with the soot of foundries, whose throne was a flivver, whose scepter was a riveting-gun.

Saw Century Mount

Pine, king no longer, retired into the shadows of secondary importance. From his place he saw the century mount, watched the march of war's legions, and with that marching saw the first hopeful sign. In war-torn Europe, where all the steel of embattled countries was needed to manufacture guns, ships and munitions, men were looking at their forests and searching for a means of using them. Necessity, mother of invention, took charge from that point.

An example of the significance of the new European technique is shown by what happened in Tacoma, Wash., a few years ago. In the city that sits with its back to the greatest standing forests in the United States, that wakes in the morning to the high-pitched song of countless lumber mills, and goes to sleep at night with the fragrance of newly sawn timber in its nostrils, they were building an airplane hangar. They were building it of steel, the same material that goes into the building of hangars all over the United States. At the same time a steamer was lying at a wharf in that port, loading lumber for a German city thousands of miles away. And that lumber was to be used in the construction of airplane hangars. Germany had proved by long experience and experimentation that wood, even when transported so far, was the cheapest material for this purpose.

Happenings like this, coupled with the reports coming overseas, awakened the curiosity of American engineers. Individuals went abroad to investigate. In Germany they found a radio tower 525 feet hight in process of construction. In Austria they found an auditorium seating 75,000. They found constructions with free spans of well over 200 feet. They found bridges, trestles and railway terminals. And all of wood.

Technical journals during the last few years have begun to show the materials that have made all this possible; simple gadgets of steel and iron, toothed dowels and slim bolts, round platelike arrangements with long iron arms to bolt onto rafter and beam. None of them convey much to the layman till their significance is explained.

Waste of Material

The huge beams and rafters on the larger construction jobs of a few decades ago represented not only a waste of material but an amount of hand labor out of all proportion to the importance of the bridge or building. The engineer explains the size of these timbers by pointing to the joints. Rafter and beam had to be made oversize to allow the cutting away of the ends in mortise and joint. Bolts big enough to take the strain had to have correspondingly large holes in the wood for their passage, thus further weakening the joint.

It was this problem of joinering that brought wood construction to a halt. It was the solution of this problem that started the present renaissance of wood.

In this new system of joinering, the ends of joists and beams are connected with toothed dowls, with rings that fit into pre-cut grooves and discs that fit into pre-cut holes. A bolt to keep the connectors from spreading is run through the center of the connectors and the joint is made. In this joint all the strain is taken by the connectors themselves. And, according to a report of the National Wood Utilization Committee which ordered a test of these connectors, the joint is made from four to twelve times stronger than in the old way.

So King Pine has come back in Europe. Once more he has become a factor in construction work. He has not displaced steel by any means. Steel and concrete are necessary for the more ambitious projects. Skyscrapers and big industrial plants will continue to rise in forests of steel girders to be clothed with stone or concrete. Steel will continue to bridge wide spreams and gorges. Steel and concrete will continue to dam back the terrific pressure in the great irrigation and power projects. Steel and concrete have their uses from which wood can never displace them.

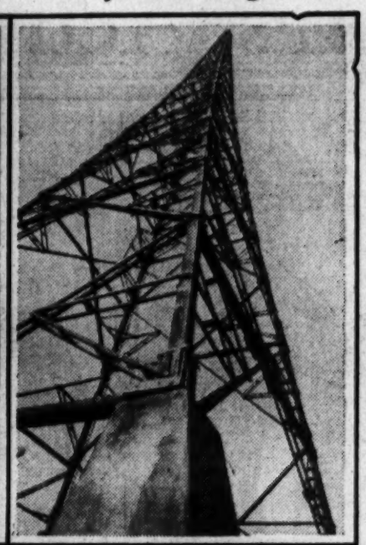
Wood in Smaller Jobs

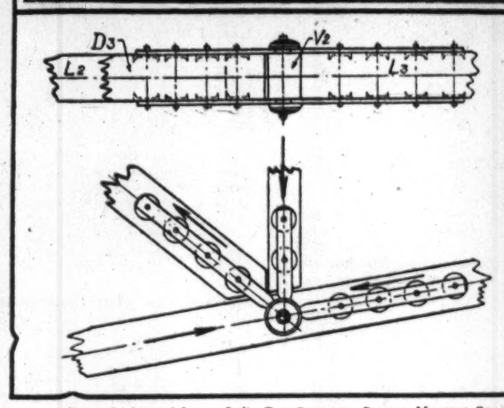
It is in the multitude of smaller jobs that wood will return, its friends claim. Non-conductive material is best for radio towers and power transmission lines, and wood is non-conductive. Derricks built of wood with the aid of modern connectors will be as serviceable as steel, and can be quickly dismantled and moved to other fields. And the proponents of wood point to the forest of derricks in the oil fields of the south and west. There are the thousands of smaller bridges in rural districts where wood is readily available, there are construction trestles, airplane hangars, the smaller warehouses and shops.

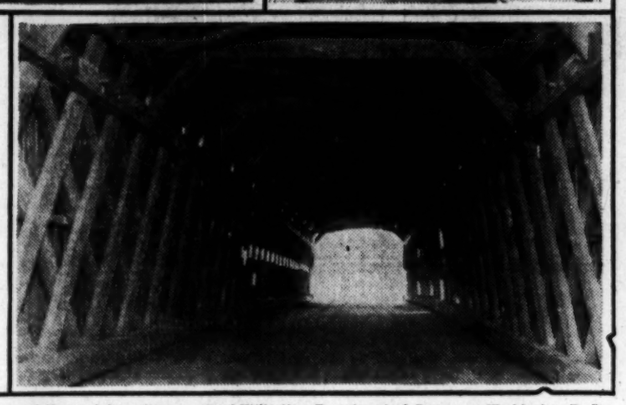
King Pine was a great old monarch, but a backward one. For generations his workers stuck to old methods, held by a technique that had not changed in centuries. In a changing world these methods became outmoded, and King Pine fell from his high estate. Now he is lifting his head once more. He is striding out upon the road that leads to renewed activity in the construction field.

Across this new horizon is appearing, too, the shadow of new forests that should result from the reforestation program of the present Administration at Washington. All the signs seem to agree with those who are now predicting a great future for the old king.

Great Structures of Wood Reappear in 20th Century Building







Upper Right and Lower Left—The Christian Science Monitor-Courtesy of National Committee on Wood Utilization, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Modern and Ancient Utilization of Wood in Construction

Upper Left—Vienna Sangerfesthalle of All Wood and Covering More Than Five Acres of Ground. Upper Right—One of Two All-Wood Radio Towers 330 Feet High Built With Modern Joint Connectors at Mulacker Station, Germany. Lower Left—Suggestive Diagram of Joints Assembled With Modern Connectors. Lower Right—Old Vermont Covered Bridge Erected by Methods Employed in the Last Century.

American Naval Program Raises British Protest

Discreet Objections Are Made to the Four Class B, 10,000-Ton Cruisers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Discreet objections have been raised by the British Government to the already authorized American program of building four class B, 10,000-ton cruisers—vessels with six-inch instead of eight-inch guns which are on all existing cruisers of that size. The American craft would constitute an entirely new naval type, to which the London admiralty objects.

The British protest, guardedly whispered in London to Mr. Norman H. Davis and transmitted by him to Washington, so far falls on stony ground here. There is no disposition to refrain from building the four cruisers, bids for which already have been let. The controversy springs directly from the same old issues—big ships or little ships—which helped wreck the Geneva naval conference of 1927 and has been a shady thread through Anglo-American naval and political relations.

There is no question of the American right to build the four cruisers, for by the London Naval Treaty the United States was allowed 143,500 tons of light cruisers without unit limitation under 10,000 tons and its present tonnage is well below 100,000. The British Government does not challenge the American treaty right. The admiralty and Downing Street merely question the advisability of creating a new category of cruiser which would inevitably result in competition between the chief naval powers.

Twice already since the London naval treaty was signed, under the so-called Baldwin disarmament plan put forward in the House of Commons in the spring of 1932 and in the MacDonald plan of six months later, the British Government attempted to limit the tonnage of light cruisers. Under the Baldwin plan, which was a reply to former President Hoover's proposal for scrapping one-third of existing tonnages, the individual unit size would have been cut down.

When this proposal was rejected by nearly all the powers concerned, by none more emphatically than the United States, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald produced a new plan, which merely provided that the Permanent Disarmament Commission, when created, should examine the possibility of a unit limitation of cruiser categories below present sizes.

To this proposal as well the United States has been unsympathetic. The American point of view, just as in 1927, is that it requires larger units with wider sailing radius to compensate for the larger number of British naval bases. The navy department is particularly struck with the merits of 10,000-ton cruisers with powerful enough engines to give them a speed advantage over all commensurate rivals, with heavier armor than other six-inch gun cruisers, and with adequate six-inch armament.

But Great Britain feels this new category would be unsuited to its needs and too expensive to build. The admiralty is just as fond of its 7500-ton cruisers as the navy department is of 10,000-tonners. But Britain's position now is merely to ask a favor of the United States. She asks if, in the interest of future naval harmony, and to prepare for warship limitation in the 1933 conference, it would not be well to envisage a size limit on Class B cruisers.

Downing Street urges that, having twice officially indicated its desire to bring up for revision the tonnage limit on such craft, the issue should not now be finally prejudged by the United States construction. But the American Government, never having shared the British fundamental views, remains as firmly convinced that larger ships are necessary for American sea power.

British Jobless Make Good On Chicken Farms

Society of Friends Start Egg-Raising to Aid Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Poultry farms for unemployed have met with such success that the possibility of extending the plan is being definitely studied.

Several months ago the Society of Friends established experimental poultry farms for unemployed men at seven centers in Durham, the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Northumberland. Following a tour of inspection a report is to be submitted to the central committee of the society on the advisability of settling some of the men on self-supporting smallholdings.

The poultry farms were established at Shildon, Sacriston, Crook and Sunderland, in Durham County, at Newburn and Walker in Northumberland, and at Hinderwell in the North Riding of Yorkshire. At each center 20 unemployed men, most of whom are miners, were each allotted a quarter of an acre of land and 400 chicks among them, one model poultry house, and sufficient materials to construct 19 others. The approximate cost of each center was £100, toward which each man is expected to refund only the nominal sum of £1 at the end of three years.

"In almost every part of the country men who have succeeded on their allotments for the last few years are asking for an opportunity of becoming self-supporting on larger pieces of ground," Mr. John Robson of Huddersfield, honorary organizer of the plan, explained. "We feel that any system of smallholdings must be coöperative in character and not individual, with coöperation in cultivation and marketing."

Civic Machinery Falters When Cash In Till Runs Low

Can't Manage on $70.000 Says Mayor; Tax Rise Blocked by Law

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 20 (AP)—Halting of all city machinery, including police and fire protection, is threatened by Morgantown officials in a drastic reaction to a state experiment in constitutional limitation of municipal taxing powers.

Only by a last-minute offer of policemen and firemen to remain on duty for 48 hours pending threshing out of the question was a complete cessation of all municipal service averted last night.

Crowds gathered in the streets and business men sought frantically to keep the city running after councilmen ordered suspension of municipal machinery on the ground that the taxation limitation leaves the city penniless.

The deadline was set for midnight, but at that time the order was modified to keep the patrolmen and firefighters on duty.

The councilmanic order came several hours after the State Supreme Court upheld a constitutional amendment limiting to 50 cents on every $100 on the levy on money, notes, bonds and agricultural personal property; $1 per hundred on farms and homes occupied by the owners; $1.50 per hundred on other property outside cities, and $2 per hundred for other property in city limits. The rates listed are for all tax purposes—state, county, school and municipal.

No additional taxes can be raised, the court held, even for interest and sinking fund requirements on past bond issues, except through indirect levying or by a vote of 60 per cent of the municipality's electors.

Contending this ruling will permit the city to collect only $70,000 annually in property taxes, the Morgantown Council and Mayor Paul Summers said: "We can no longer function as a city."

The Mayor pointed out that last year's budget was $211,000, and asserted that "the $70,000 will only pay the interest on our bonds."

Other councilmen said they feared personal liability for payment of salaries to 12 firemen, 10 policemen and other employees in this city of 18,000, and then voted to discontinue all service, lock up the station house and probably turn out street lights at midnight.

A hurried conference of business men and City Manager W. Edwin Brooks brought from the policemen and firemen an offer to remain on duty for at least 48 hours, and thus postpone the crisis just at the midnight deadline.

American Students Get 76 Fellowships

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Fellowships have been received by 76 for study in foreign countries as part of an exchange system sponsored by Prof. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, it was announced Sept. 18.

Approximately the same number of foreign students will, during the academic year 1933-34, study at various institutions in the United States. Most of the fellowships provide for board, room and tuition.

A total of 44 awards to American students for study in France were announced in May. The American-German exchange will be interesting this year, Professor Duggan points out, in that students from each country will have the opportunity of observing economic revolutions in the other.

A party of 90 foreign fellows of the institute have for the past three days been attending an orientation conference at the Riverdale Country School, in the Bronx.

Antidumping Orders Issued on Four Items

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP) — Antidumping orders against incandescent electric light bulbs and lamps and rubber-sole fabric-topped shoes from Japan were announced yesterday by the Treasury.

Orders also were issued against imports of celluloid-covered thumb tacks from Germany and saponified stearic acid from the Netherlands.

The orders, each signed by Acting Secretary Acheson, said, "after due investigation" it had been found imports of the articles in question were likely to injure the domestic industry and "likely to be sold in the United States at less than their fair value."

The anti-dumping order does not bar importations. The customs bureau, however, is authorized to assess import duties upon these articles sufficient to raise their price to what is considered a fair value.

Fugitive Chewings Chased Off Carpet By Gum Spotter of New York Theater

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—There is a man on the pay roll of the Rockefeller Center Music Hall whose only job is to search the carpets of the big motion picture auditorium for chewing gum dropped by patrons.

Arthur Handley is his name. He is a Negro and lives in Harlem. His equipment consists of a putty knife, a bottle of gum-melter and a bright light.

To his fellow workers he is known simply as "the gum man." Norman H. Zook, housekeeper extraordinary of the RKO forces, who directs the daily hunt of cleaners for peanut shells, chewing gum, and discarded fragments of cellophane, boasts that Mr. Handley is one of the most accomplished gum removers in the business.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Zook declared, "he can tell the difference between a wad of gum and a figure in the carpet patterns quicker than anybody I ever saw. His gum-melter is a solvent which softens the wad and enables its easy removal with the putty knife. To remove the gum and still not remove part of the rug is an art in itself. Mr. Handley has mastered it."

Since gum chewing is a national pastime which has provided Mr. Handley with a job, he is not unnaturally quite partial to it. He chews himself and insists that all his children chew. But what would happen if he caught one of them depositing the gum on one of the Music Hall carpets is something which perhaps can be better imagined than described.

Germany Announces Price-Fixing Measure

BERLIN, Sept. 20 (AP)—Herr Walter Darre, Minister of Food, announced yesterday a revolutionary law giving him supreme power to fix prices for wheat and rye. The measure rules out private transactions at prices below the fixed level under the most severe penalties, which run up to 100,000 marks ($36,360 at today's rate) and penitentiary terms.

The fixed prices are to represent a minimum, higher prices scaled to the quality of the grain being permitted. Simultaneously, time bargainings in wheat and rye were forbidden on the produce exchanges.

Odd Fellows Elect Pittenger

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20 (AP)—Mr. William A. Pittenger of Duluth, Minn., was elected Deputy Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the international convention here yesterday. He succeeds Mr. James H. Davis, who was elevated to the post of Grand Sire.

English Musician Plans Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng. — Sheffield's famous 83-year-old musical conductor, Sir Henry Coward, is planning a lecture tour of the United States and Canada, to take place next spring. At the age of 40 he began to study for musical degrees, and after passing them entered upon his musical career, which has earned him widespread distinction. Previously he was a cutlery worker and then a schoolmaster.

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An Edwardian Renaissance

Cousin Emma Puts Us Straight on the Period

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IT WAS Cousin Emma from Salem, Mass., who set us straight in the matter of the winter fashions. We had all believed them to have been inspired by the modes of the "gay nineties" until Cousin Emma came to town. It was her first visit to Paris in 30 years and her paramount desires were to see the Venus de Milo at the Louvre and to renew her acquaintance with the House of Worth. Her comment after both these ambitions had been realized was that she found them both much the same as she had remembered them from her previous visit!

"But the clothes," said we, "are very much as they were in the 1890's, years before you came to Worth for your wedding gown."

"Fiddlesticks!" replied our cousin. "Women wore bustles and draped-up over-skirts in the 1890's. These are the styles of the first years of the twentieth century."

"Edwardian," murmured an English girl and so the matter was settled. Thanks to our infallible New England cousin, we write no more of the return of the modes of the "gay nineties" but instead, we write of the "Edwardian renaissance."

And it is a real renaissance, not only in the designs of the gowns but in colors, in materials and in trimming. The Edwardian period was an era of elegance, of rich materials, lustrous furs, of sweeping skirts and glittering embroidery, all of which are prominent in the models of winter collections.

The Materials

Velvet is perhaps the most outstanding material of the new season, used for every sort of costume from sport dresses and blouses to the most elaborate of evening gowns. There are innumerable varieties of velvet cotton, which we, at home, know as "velveteen," for ordinary wear and silk in every quality from the thinnest of chiffon or "ring" velvet to the stiff, old-fashioned Lyons variety. There are new velvets in plain colors woven in tiny checks others with a gold thread forming squares or stripes and there are checked and striped velvets in contrasting colors. Velvet is also extensively used as trimming on frocks of silk and woolen materials and it is a favorite scarf for the street suit.

The crêpy materials in silk and in wool or in silk and wool, which have been in vogue for the past two or three seasons have given place to those with a smooth surface. Rodier's great success, a lovely, soft fabric of rabbit's hair, is used by all the leading houses for both day and evening gowns and a heavier weight of the same material is used for coats. Heavy jerseys and tweeds are used for sports and morning costumes and the angora sweater is again in vogue. A new marocain, much heavier than that of previous seasons, is a favorite for the afternoon frock and heavy Ottoman silk (an Edwardian revival) is extensively used for both frocks and coats.

Lamé is very much to the fore in the new models. There is hardly a house that is not showing both blouses and evening gowns of this material, in gold and silver, and several are making lamé evening jackets, as well. It is also a popular trimming for dark daytime frocks and it is used as a scarf or cravat with the street suit. Old-fashioned brocaded satins are used for evening gowns and wraps and moiré, in the lighter taffeta variety, is another revival. Chanel has several exquisite evening gowns in gold moiré and there are charming afternoon frocks of black or bottle-green moiré in several of the leading houses.

Taffeta is another Edwardian revival used for both afternoon and evening. The frock in the accompanying sketch, designed by Maggie Rouff, in the old-fashioned cinnamon brown taffeta is an example.

The Colors

The colors of the winter models are quite as old-fashioned as the materials. Dark wine color (that we were wont to call "garnet"), magenta, plum color, cinnamon and golden brown and bottle-green are all shining examples of the renaissance of the Edwardian colors. A favorite combination for the evening is the fuchsia colors, purple and red. Black is still the prime favorite for the daytime in all houses save one. Jean Patou has substituted for this, in his winter collection, a very dark taupy brown, which he calls "blackberry."

Tan and slate-gray are favorite colors for street and sports clothes. The sketch shows an autumn frock from Lucien Lelong which is in two shades of heavy gray woolen material. Dull, gray greens and the brighter moss-green are also seen and a warm russet brown is often used for sports costumes, sometimes combined with moss-green. Bottle-green is among the "also rans" but strangely enough it is seen principally in evening gowns and wraps.

The Silhouette

The silhouette is, if possible, a trifle slimmer than last season. Shoulders are not so broad but the sleeves are set well out at the edge giving a wide effect although, as a rule, there is little or no fullness at the top. This broad line combined with a clever arrangement of the bodice gives a slim look to the waist and hips. The skirts of the daytime suits and frocks remain straight, with little or no fullness, but for the evening, they are, in the majority of the houses, extremely tight, often with no fullness even at the edge, a revival of the "sheath" or "tube" skirt which, by the by, makes walking extremely difficult and dancing almost impossible. There are certain houses, however, notably Chanel, which adhere to the evening gown which is tight to the knees and breaks into full godets or flounces below that point.

The princess form is a favorite for evening gowns of the heavier materials, velvet, lamé, satin or heavy wool. Skirt lengths are the same as last season and the waist line remains at its natural position. Jackets are still short, but winter coats may be either of two-thirds, three-fourths or full length. While in the majority of the houses the sleeves of both frocks and coats are plain on the shoulder, there are still houses which cling to the larger sleeve for the winter coat. The plain, tightly-fitting long sleeve is used in the majority of the houses for frocks of velvet or woolen materials and there are also houses which place a puff or one or two outstanding points of velvet or the material of the dress, near the elbow. The cape-top sleeve is a thing of the past. Elbow and two-thirds length sleeves are shown on afternoon frocks and the dressier type of blouses, often in a slightly mousquetaire effect but the really short sleeve is used only on sweaters or sports blouses. The off-shoulder effect, which I am sure even Cousin Emma would acknowledge as Victorian, is used very generally for the more informal evening and dinner gowns. This is quaint and very becoming to almost any figure. The wide frill (if I remember correctly "bertha" was its old-fashioned name) reaching halfway to the elbow, the shoulders bare save for the narrow shoulder-straps which hold the bodice in place.

The new blouses are of two types, the one worn over the skirt, reaching just to the hip-bone which in lamé or velvet or satin is seen with the dressier type of costume and that which is tucked in, made of light woolens such as jersey or knitted in soft wool, preferably angora, which is worn with sport and strictly tailored street suits.

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Afternoon Frock, Designed by Maggie Rouff, of Brown Taffeta With Frills at the Hips, Characteristic of the Winter Models of This House. Center—Useful Dinner Frock of Black Chiffon With an Interesting Cape and Sleeve, and the Graceful Skirt Which is Typical of the New Models of the Designer, Mlle. Chanel. Right—Woolen Street Frock for Early Autumn in Two Shades of Gray. The Dark Gray Scarf is Faced With Orange and Held at the Neck by a Nickel Clasp. A Narrow Yoke of the Color of the Sleeves Extends Across the Back of the Shoulders. Designed by Lucien Lelong.

Fall Bags Show New Touches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BAG is more than a bag when it leaps into the limelight of a new style season. This year there are many novelty touches and tendencies that help to create an interest in these feminine bits.

Initials continue to give individuality to bags as suggesting private ownership. They come in many unusual designs not seen before and in various materials. One of the most recent members of the initial family is the mirror initial. It has a beveled edge and is backed up by a metal which has prongs with which to fasten it on. Some "glue-back" initials are already popular with women who want something less expensive.

Metal Trimmings

Trimming is very important this season and is expressed in an almost endless variety of modes. Mirror is used for ornamental purposes and even for clasps and mountings as well as for initials. Glowing copper, bronze and gold, combined with brown suede, suggest the lovely colorings soon to be seen in the autumn woods. Buttons, buckles, squares, discs and oblongs are made of these metals; also large nail heads applied in patterns, and chain handles, made of large, heavy links. Chromium is still much used with blue, black and the popular eel gray bags. It is very satisfactory because it remains bright and untarnished even with hard wear. Some of this season's bags have huge clasps and matching back straps of this metal.

The trend is toward larger bags, the fashion experts say. Many of the tailored bags are very capacious and convenient. They have well-planned compartments, zipper pockets and various cubbyholes in which to stow away treasures of especial importance. Some back strap bags have split pockets across the back to hold a handkerchief or any other article needed for quick use. When the hand slips through the strap the pocket "locks" automatically. Another tendency is toward bags with handles. These are usually quite short. The metal chains mentioned above illustrate this trend.

Selection of Materials

In materials there is a wide selection. Dull antelope is being sold by some high class houses as especially effective against the sheen of satin. For early fall use, one may also choose among fabrics of various kinds. These include ribbed silks, satins, wools, tweeds and velvets. The latter is being strongly featured by many quality retailers. Suede (to accompany suede gloves and shoes) is, of course, high style, and calf is always standard. A little later the reptile and alligator, especially the latter, will be right choices when the snow flies, say the stylists. For dress wear nothing could be lovelier and more feminine than the big ostrich feather beauties, which are designed to do three-in-one service, as fan, bag and muff. They come in all colors.

For practical use for the business woman the two-handled swagger bag is always a wise choice and standard style. The handles set her hands free, and the two outside pockets are easily accessible to take care of articles she must have handy. Valuables are secure in the well-clasped middle pocket. Swaggers are shown in various sizes, colors and leathers, and come with or without inner compartments and zipper fastenings.

Home From School For Lunch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FURNISHING a satisfying, wholesome lunch which will be ready for the children when they come hurrying in from school often presents a problem to the busy home maker. The period between the time when one has waved good-by to the boys and girls, and the time when they come rushing in to be fed for the afternoon, seems a short time in which to do the housework and to prepare lunch. Many mothers find that it helps them if they spend at least an hour in the morning in quiet thought. No concern about an elaborate noonday meal should be allowed to interfere with this quiet time.

One warm dish may be made the basis of an easy, nourishing meal, and it is a good plan to help children form the habit of being satisfied with plain, tasty food. A hot vegetable served with bread, butter and jelly, canned or fresh fruit, a glass of milk or a cup of chocolate, and a piece of candy, make a meal which is nourishing and easily prepared. The use of candy as dessert is recommended because it satisfies the desire for something sweet, and encourages the habit of eating candy when it should be eaten, as part of a meal.

While the noon meal should be simple, it should be entirely free from any sense of rush or disorder. A dainty table, and perhaps time taken for silent gratitude, helps to uplift the impressionable thought of the young people, and is quite as important as the food.

A meal of the type mentioned can easily be prepared in a half-hour and can be cleared away in the same length of time, since the absence of a great variety of foods saves much work.

Bread and butter form a large part of the meal. Therefore, potatoes need seldom be used as the vegetable, although a baked potato, crushed and opened, served with a generous lump of butter, should be used occasionally. However, more often the vegetable should be creamed cabbage, lima beans, served with hot milk and butter, carrots and celery cooked together, and served with butter sauce, tomatoes on toast, cauliflower, or spinach with hard-cooked eggs.

A simple meal, daintily served and well cooked, a calm, happy mother, ready to share the experiences of the morning, make the noontime a season of true refreshment.

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Courtesy of the German Tourist Information Office, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Being Entertained at Tea by the City of Berlin and the German Railroads Tourist Information Service, in the Monbijou Palace in Berlin. Forty-five Club Members Have Made This Friendship Tour, Representing Fourteen States and the Island of Cuba. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, President of the Federation, Is Seen at the Official's Left.

Club Women Back From Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

FROM New York to London; from London to Paris; from Paris to Düsseldorf, Prague, Vienna, Zürich, and back again to New York is a long journey to take to learn a lesson. But Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Washington, who is in charge of an expedition which has been making this tour, says that the distance is well worth the traveling—so well worth, indeed, that she is prepared to take similar journeys into even more remotely distant parts of the world if other women are prepared to go with her.

Leaning back in her chair in the lounge of the London hotel where she was staying, she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor how she set forth from the United States with a band of some 45 women who, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs, came from 14 different states and from the Isle of Pines, Cuba. Three out of every four of them had never set foot in Europe before.

Mrs. Poole wanted to teach them a lesson (and incidentally to learn one herself, since she is president of their federation), she said, and the only sensible way seemed to be by taking a journey and thereby learning things at first hand.

"It seems to me," she explained, "that the big thing to understand nowadays is that, in a world turned upside down by economic difficulty, nationalism does not present a cure."

Nationalism, she said, is sweeping the United States as it is sweeping other parts of the world, in a kind of swing-over from the progress made in the years since 1918 during which people began to see in the world, not a conglomeration of conflicting interests, but rather a growing union of nations and of peoples. For women to realize that this is the main thing which nationalism represents is essential if the world is to escape shipwreck, Mrs. Poole said. Women are not only mothers, but teachers, and they hold the balance of power and of influence in nearly every home.

Mrs. Poole believes that to the American woman the realization of the impotence of nationalism does not come easily. The American woman is separated, geographically, from the women of other nations and, too often, is entirely unacquainted with their point of view.

"Therefore," and Mrs. Poole smiled, "in order to make international understanding more simple, we have come to Europe to see things and to meet people for ourselves."

In nearly every city visited by the American women there is a club which is affiliated to their own organization, and to the members of these clubs they have looked for instruction.

"Women," said Mrs. Poole, "have at least one advantage over men. They are much less officially-minded, and because they are less officially-minded, they are less cautious in listening to those of other countries and in learning from them. They make fewer mental reservations. It is my belief," she added, "that a woman meets a 'woman' rather than a 'foreigner' in any country she may happen to visit—and this is an important and valuable fact which should not be overlooked in the building of world peace."

Inserting Wide Elastic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This handy device was inspired by the cobbler's method of sewing leather with bristle-end threads: It is sometimes desirable to use elastic inserts wider than the bodkin eye or tape needle will take. With scissors trim the end of the elastic to a rounded point. Cover thickly, then, on both sides, the pointed end of the elastic and about a half inch back, with liquid nail enamel or shellac and permit it to dry hard.

Elastic thus prepared, if only the slightest bit narrower than the casing, can be easily inserted.

Novelty woolens are being used in the fall millinery, and are especially adaptable to the beret type. Rabbit's hair is a favored fabric, and plays its part in an attractive, three-piece ensemble, including beret, bag, and scarf.

Women at Work

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ANYONE entertains a doubt as to the influence of women's organizations, he should read a copy of the pamphlet called "Women at Work," just published by the women's bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Several times, in reading this pamphlet, one finds such statements as, "They have received marked assistance through the activities of progressive women's organizations." Such statements refer to the agencies and activities that have served women who work.

The opening paragraph of this résumé of women's part in the industrial development of the United States during the past century will give an idea of the scope of the study which it represents, and the interesting manner in which it is presented. It reads as follows: "Women were at work 100 years ago. Women have always worked. But when this century opened, it was within the home that most of them carried on the tasks of providing food, clothing and shelter. From dawr to dark women spun, wove, and sewed, cooked, and made butter, cheese, candles, and countless other everyday articles. Nowadays more than 10,000,000 women in the United States leave their homes daily to work for pay. Wherever there is work to be done in our vast industrial system, the hands and brains of women aid in doing it."

* * *

The pamphlet then proceeds to tell the story of the changes that have taken place in women's work during the past 100 years, "which is to tell the story of the industrial expansion of a nation."

Already some clubs, whose yearbooks had been practically completed, have begun to eliminate some of the programs which they had planned to carry out in order to arrange for the use of this pamphlet as a textbook for the study of women's work, looking toward a better knowledge of what organized effort may offer in making pleasanter working conditions, and happier relations between employer and employed. This is not a study for industrial concerns alone, as will be seen by this statement in the pamphlet: "Mary Smith's solution finally came, as has that of many other workers, in obtaining a job doing housework. But even opportunities in this field have now become hopelessly scarce and wages are low. . . . Employers are found to be offering gradually diminishing wages though expecting as much or even more of their domestic workers than before, while the applicants for work feel the futility of making a firm stand for wages such as they have received in the past."

* * *

International relations committees will find a definite service, and an interesting study, in the part of the pamphlet which is devoted to the immigrant woman worker. Friendliness and assistance seem to call from such statements as, "The immigrant woman at Ellis Island, looking beyond the Statue of Liberty to America—the land of promise—has become an epic figure. During the last century many thousands of workers yearly have come to the United States. The tide of immigration has been full in times of prosperity and has ebbed in times of depression or war, but throughout the century the work of the immigrant has gone into the building of our national life."

A woman's club in an industrial city may exert a tremendous influence in making all working conditions at least as pleasant as the one described by one immigrant woman, whose story is told in "Women at Work." Her tribute to her employers was, "They treat the women nice, no boss holler, no boss yell." Another woman said, "There is a bench for each loom and a chance to sit."

The same bureau that has published this pamphlet has much other valuable material for the study of related subjects. This is a busy, working country, and organized women can make it a happy one for workers and, consequently, for everyone.

Renewing Linings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When repairing the lining of an outside garment, one can avoid the expense and uncertainty of matching fabric and color in new goods, by borrowing sufficient from the sleeve lining of the same garment. This is a thrifty trick and one not difficult to accomplish, as the portions of the original sleeve lining, removed for use in patching around neck and armholes, will serve as an exact pattern for the material that is to be inset in its place, and which need not necessarily match, as it will not show.

The first step is to decide how much must be left of the original lining, at the top and bottom of sleeves, so that the different material will not be evident when the coat is removed. Before cutting, it is well to baste the outside of the sleeve and the lining closely together, along the line of the new sections to be inset. This facilitates the work and eliminates chance of twisting or slipping, when cutting is done. There should be sufficient for seaming allowed beyond this line.

The removed pieces of the original lining will usually be found of a shape well adapted to applying as a shallow yoke over the worn lining at the center-back of the neck; and also suited to cut in ample, dress-shield outline to cover worn spots under the armholes. If these applied pieces are well shaped, neatly cat-stitched in place, and well pressed, the repairs to the lining will be attractive rather than objectionable. This suggestion is worth trying in families where children's outer garments receive hard wear.

Alice's Great Discovery

'Hm. The party must have been a great success. Come, tell me! Why the 'walking on air' look?"
"It was glorious! I found the answer to my problem in the Monitor. I looked up one of those tea rooms advertised and took the club there. It was too delightful for words."

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The Home Forum

Poems of the Morning

IN THE present age men ask not for creeds but for wisdom, they are in search not of solace but of hope. Poetry, like all their other activities, must conform to this demand.

If one considers the cosmic tragedies of Æschylus, of Shakespeare, and of Racine, the best-known lyrics of the Greek Anthology, of Catullus, and of Keats, the best-remembered passages of Virgil, of Milton, and of Goethe, one is inevitably aware of a prevailing sadness. Beauty and truth are there, but they are forever drawn against a sable background in a sable frame hung on the wall of night; they are the levin-flash against the thunder cloud, the stars in the darkness, as if poets were half fearful that with day-break beauty and truth, like the stars, might fade. Such poetry has offered mankind the consolation of tears in a "world where beauty lives, as roses do, only a morning's space," tears that are no less bitter for having the sheen of pearls; it has thrown a glamour of beauty over disappointment only that men may be strengthened to face more disappointment; at best it has offered the consolation of that counterfeit hope, which is content to strive unendingly with never the courage to achieve.

There are, however, poems of a merit universally acknowledged, which are different; for example, Keats's sonnet "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer." In this sonnet the sun shines from the first line to the last; and yet, when it is all over, sundown is as far away as ever. The sonnet leaves the reader, as it first nailed him, on the threshold of the day:

Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.

This masterpiece of the poet's art opens with a happy ending, with a grateful acknowledgment of past blessings. The poet has made a new discovery, in the light of which the objects of his past experience will never be quite the same again; and yet he does not feel constrained to abuse the past, he does not feel that he must darken its twilight into night for the sake of contrast with the brilliant future. He is at the end of a chapter in his life; it has been a good chapter. Gracefully he gives thanks for this goodness, and stands ready to turn on to a better chapter still:

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne;
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:

The poet had long delighted in the golden realms, but that delight was often shot through with the anticipation of a greater good to be experienced; that anticipation has now been realized. Again it would have been easy to have sought cheap contrast by describing the pangs of doubt whether the beauty of Homer would ever be experienced, of resentment that the opportunity to learn the language of Homer had never been given, or of regret that the opportunity, when given, had been missed. It might have seemed that, without depicting these shadows, it would be impossible to give full effect to the splendor of anticipation realized. But this sonnet cuts straight through the red tape of false tradition; it seems to recognize that the shadows of doubt and of disappointment are too often the stock-in-trade of a sentimentality, which is content to dwell in a world of imagination forever unrealized, rather than of an idealism, that never rests until it has lifted the world of actual experience to the level of its imagination. It acknowledges the fact that hope and glad expectancy and joy and gratitude are more than the mere superficial glitter on an uneasy sea; that they are as profound as doubt, disappointment or sorrow, and that they need no garish contrast to display their quality. Strong in this truth, Keats is able to express anticipation and to indicate achievement with bold simplicity. Then, in a burst of triumph, he lifts us up to share with him the moment of glorious discovery and a vision of who knows what more glorious scenes beyond:

Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

The great astronomer, who discovers a new planet, rejoices both in the fruitage of past labors and in the prospect of new fields of research, opened up to him by his discovery; the Conquistadors, standing in silence upon the mountain top, behold in the wide tranquil ocean at once the end of one adventure and the beginning of another; beyond the Indies and Eldorados lies the ocean, and beyond the ocean new Indies and new Eldorados. Keats, too, knew the wild surmise that accompanies achievement; on looking into Chapman's Homer, he not only found a key which he had long sought, but he stood in the open doorway of a treasure house which must be explored to its furthest labyrinth, jewels and riches beyond all computation, the scripture of Hellas, the fountainhead of western literature, Homer. Keats stands with the watcher of the skies and with the Conquistadors of Spain, and with the discoverers of all ages, at that point where happy ending blends sweetly into happy beginning.

Herein lies the supreme greatness of this poem. It has not only begun with a happy ending, but it has also ended with a happy beginning. To conclude a dramatic or other poem with a mere happy ending is unworthy of art, because such a conclusion must be chimerical; the ending of a period of stress can only be happy in so far as it liberates for more honorable and more pleasant work. The true alternative to tragedy is not the candied sentimentality of a happy ending, but the silence and the wild surmise of a happy beginning. Hope, joy, happiness, achievement, these are only inimical to the spirit of poetry, if they are identified with eternal idleness, eternal and luxurious inaction; recognized as the conditions of advancement to ever fuller and freer activity, they are fitting gems for poetry's diadem. It may be that this sonnet of Keats provides the clue for a revaluation of much poetry that has already been written, but it is above all an indication to poets of today how they may best supply today's need.

P. J. HENNIKER HEATON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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14 pages	3c	24 to 30 pages	6c
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
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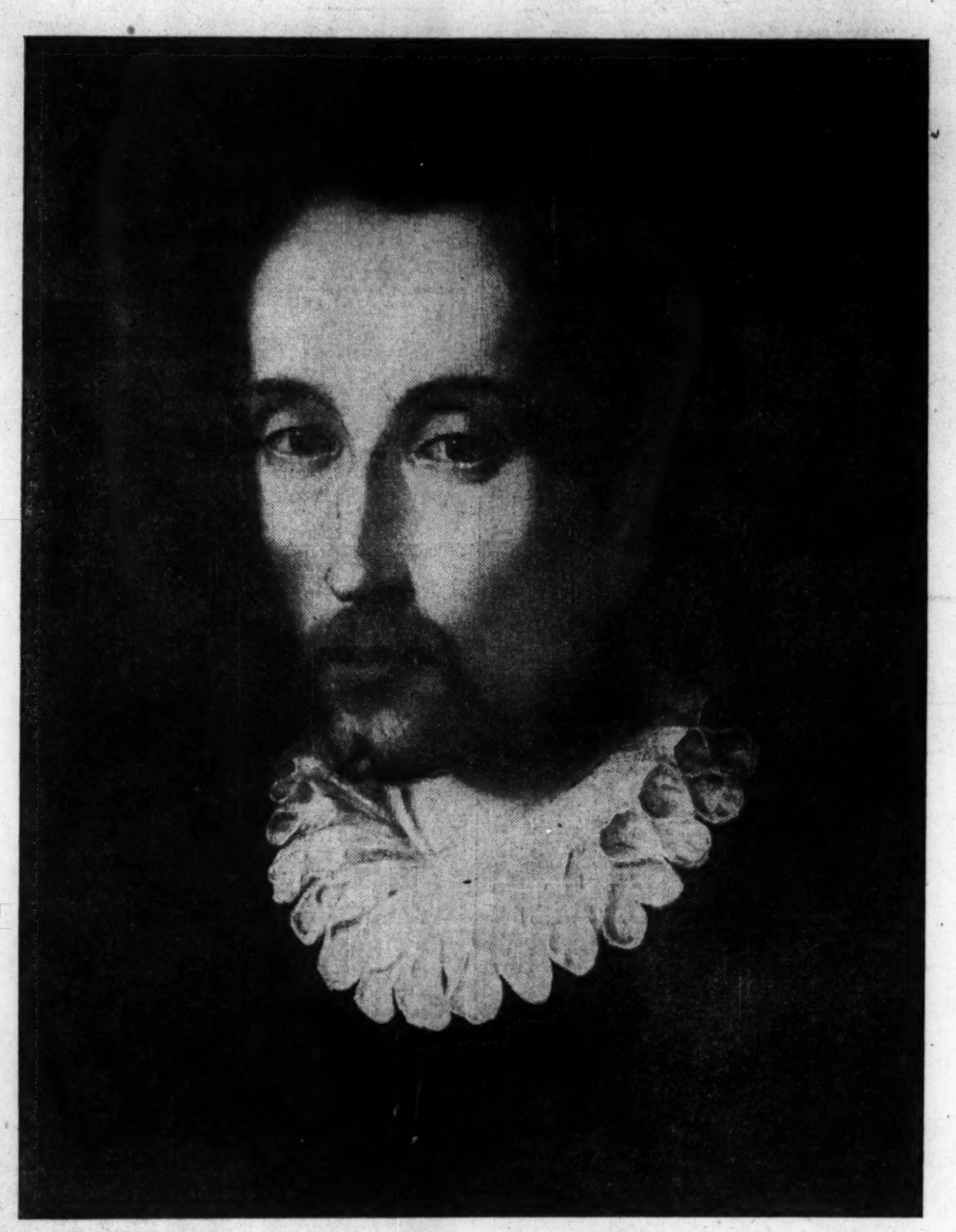
Ash-Tree

We had just passed a piece of woodland that shaded the road, and come out to some open fields beyond, when Mrs. Todd suddenly reined in the horse as if somebody had stood on the roadside and stopped her. She even gave that quick reassuring nod of her head which was usually made to answer for a bow, but I discovered that she was looking eagerly at a tall ash-tree that grew just inside the field fence.

"I thought 'twas goin' to do well," she said complacently as we went on again. "Last time I was up this way that tree was kind of drooping and discouraged. Grown trees act that way sometimes, same's folks; then they'll put right to it and strike their roots off into new ground and start all over again with real good courage. . . ."

I listened hopefully for more; it was this peculiar wisdom that made one value Mrs. Todd's pleasant company.

"There's sometimes a good hearty tree growin' out of the bare rock, out o' some crack that just holds the roots," she went on to say, "right on the pitch o' one o' them bare stony hills where you can't seem to see a wheel-barrowful o' good earth in a place, but that tree'll keep a green top in the driest summer. You lay your ear down to the ground an' you'll hear a little stream runnin' Every such tree has got its own livin' spring; there's folks made to match 'em."—From "The Country of the Pointed Firs," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Alinari, Florence

Portrait of Torquato Tasso, by Allessandro Allori, in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

TORQUATO TASSO, the Italian poet, was born at Sorrento in March, 1544. His father, Bernardo Tasso, was a noble of Bergamo, who had long been in the service of the Prince of Salerno; while his mother, Porzia de' Rossi, was related to some of the noblest Neapolitan families.

Owing to political disturbances, the Prince of Salerno was outlawed and the elder Tasso went into exile. In 1552 the eight-year-old Torquato, living with his mother and his only sister Cornelia at Naples, was already famous for his intellectual gifts. Soon afterward he joined his father in Rome; and when Bernardo, accomplished poet and courtier, found an opportunity of retrieving his fortunes by the acceptance of an appointment at the court of Urbino in 1557, his young son accompanied him. Becoming the companion both in sports and studies of the heir to the dukedom, Francesco Maria della Rovere, the young Tasso grew up in the cultured and luxurious atmosphere of that court.

Sent to study law at Padua, Tasso devoted himself instead to poetry, and at eighteen had produced his narrative poem, *Rinaldo*, which showed so much originality that the youth was "proclaimed the most promising poet of his time."

A year later, in the service of the Cardinal Luigi d'Este, he passed to Ferrara, becoming the "brilliant idol" of that brilliant and cultured court.

His pastoral drama, *Aminta*, was published in 1573 and in 1574 he completed his epic poem, *Gerusalemme Liberata* or "Jerusalem Delivered" in which he took as his subject the first Crusade.

This was the last of his great works; and, after these early years of splendid achievement, the remainder of his life seems but the afterglow of a brilliant dawn. His latter years were restless and troubled, spent partly in confinement necessitated by his uncontrolled and eccentric conduct, partly in wandering from place to place, never content though always received with honor; and again and again returning, like a homing bird, to his beloved Ferrara.

In 1594 he was invited to Rome to receive the Laurel crown, as Petrarch had done, on the Capitol, and traveled thither for the purpose; but, before he could enjoy either honors or the pension now assured to him, he passed away on April 25, 1595.

This year, Tasso is being commemorated in the lovely land of his birth, which, through centuries, has attracted poets and artists from all parts of the world.

Lamps

Four lamps upon his caravel
When he put out to sea,
Columbus hung that those behind
Might follow perfectly.

Then into alien seas he sailed
Without a map or chart
And followed through the black unknown
The lamp of his own heart.

—From "The Secret Bird," by JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"LOS FRUTOS DE LA BONDAD"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS Escrituras están llenas de promesas del bien que está al alcance de los hombres por medio de la obediencia a la ley divina. Nos informan que Dios es bueno; que es la única causa de existencia propia, la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor. Pero un mundo descorazonado y abatido exclama con Job: "¡Oh quién me diera el saber donde poder hallarle! me iría hasta su trono." Ningún sistema filosófico ordinario ha dado la contestación a esta pregunta vital: "¿Quién es Dios y donde está?" Ni tampoco la teología erudita ha comprendido la verdad de la existencia con el espíritu práctico que el maestro cristiano. Pero la Ciencia Cristiana llega con una contestación basada sobre la demostración cristianamente científica, una contestación que aniquila la ignorancia del Espíritu y declara que el cristianismo no es un sistema de credos, doctrinas y ceremonias, sino una Ciencia comprensible, práctica, y demostrable.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana ha dicho en la página 54 de su libro RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCIÓN E INTROVERSIÓN): "Hay millones de hombres que creen en Dios, el bien, sin producir los frutos de la bondad, por no haber alcanzado su Ciencia." ¿Qué es, pues, esta Ciencia de la bondad? ¿No se vislumbra en el poder y la presencia del bien dentro del pensamiento de la humanidad, tan lleno de aspiraciones espirituales? ¿Y no debe de estar basada en la absoluta y demostrable bondad, la omnipresencia y omnipotencia de Dios en contraposición al mal supositicio: el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte—considerados reales o creados por Él?

La verdad revelada en la Ciencia Cristiana es que Dios, el bien, es la Mente infinita o el Espíritu infinito, y que el hombre espiritual refleja la Mente, como idea consciente e inteligente de Dios. Para manifestar, por lo tanto, los frutos de la verdad, cada individuo necesita ajustar su pensamiento a la Mente divina. Hace falta pensar, hablar y obrar bien para cumplir las leyes de la demostración cristianamente científica. Por cierto que esta actividad del bien es poderosa para eliminar el mal en todas sus fases.

La manifestación de la bondad es la impecabilidad—la pureza. La capacidad de comprender que sólo la Mente divina existe y tiene el poder de gobernar y dirigir, es otorgada por Dios. La mentalidad espiritualizada nunca apoya la creencia de que un supuesto poder aparte de Dios pueda crear el pecado o la capacidad de pecar. El negar inteligentemente que el error tenga realidad alguna nos hace posible vencerle; y entonces deja de tener para nosotros, placer, dolor o poder. ¡Cuán inevitablemente tienen que desaparecer los aparentes fundamentos para el pecado ante el entendimiento cada vez más claro de que el hombre es creado a la imágen y semejanza de Dios! Dejando de pecar la humanidad encuentra la bendición del perdón de Dios, puesto que el perdón no es alcanzable de otra manera. Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 339 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "La destrucción del pecado es el método divino del perdón. La Vida divina destruye la muerte, la Verdad destruye el error, y el Amor destruye el odio. Siendo destruído, el pecado no necesita otra forma de perdón." Todos los deseos erróneos son el efecto de escuchar la serpiente de los sentidos materiales; y este escuchar erróneo resulta en maleficencia, la cual excluye la alegría y la felicidad.

Un ambiente erróneo, falta de amigos, falta de provisiones, preocupaciones y limitaciones con respecto al tiempo, al espacio y a la edad—todos los concomitantes de la materialidad—se alterarán felizmente cuando se midan por una norma nueva y espiritual de la perfección. A medida que los mortales abandonen sus preocupaciones humanas por el concepto verdadero de la única Mente, confiando en esta con un entendimiento demostrable, llegarán a realizarse estas palabras de la oración de nuestro Señor: "Venga tu reino. Sea hecha tu voluntad, como en el cielo, así también en la tierra."

La religión verdadera es puramente mental; su expresión es bondad expresada en la experiencia individual. Es el resultado directo de conocer la omnipresencia y el poder del Espíritu. Armado así por Dios, se encuentra uno capaz de participar también a los demás la fuerza, bondad y perfección de la Mente divina. Luego, desechando recelos y dudas, puede declarar con San Pablo: "Yo sé a quien he creído." ¡Qué profundidad de inspiración acompaña el conocimiento de que entender las verdades tan sencillas y tan hondas de la Ciencia Cristiana significa poseer una religión verdaderamente demostrable, por la cual los enfermos se curan y los pecadores se redimen!

A medida que el Principio de la Ciencia Cristiana se perciba y se demuestre claramente, se conocerá la felicidad de compartir con otros los frutos del entendimiento. A medida que la magnitud y afluencia de la verdad se vislumbre, es posible acatar obedientemente el mandamiento de Jesús: "De gracia recibisteis, dad de gracia." Bien comprenden los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana que ésta se funda en la Verdad y el Amor. Es su privilegio crecer de día en día en su entendimiento por su demostración de las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en la página 483 y 484 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH: "El cristianismo nunca se fundará en un Principio divino, ni se comprenderá como inerrable, hasta que su Ciencia absoluta se haya alcanzado. Cuando esto se haya logrado, ni el orgullo, ni el prejuicio, ni la intolerancia ni el odio pueden arrancar su fundamento, porque éste está establecido en la roca, Cristo."

Los frutos de la bondad atestiguan eternamente la eficacia de la verdad. La vida de Cristo Jesús era la cima de la experiencia humana de esta bondad infinita. Por medio de la pureza, la visión espiritual y el espíritu de amor de Mary Baker Eddy se han derramado la abundancia y plenitud espirituales, que los discípulos sinceros de la verdad están aprendiendo a apropiar y demostrar. ¡Qué bien saben que todo gozo verdadero denota la gracia del entendimiento espiritual! Por cierto que toda vida verdaderamente cristiana está fundada sobre la verdad de las palabras del Salmista: "La tierra está llena de la misericordia de Jehová."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Coastwise: Provincetown

Look inland, stranger, where the firs grow tall:
Here bends no greeting to the upward glance;
Level of look, we watch the swing and fall
Of dune-waves, shifting in an ancient dance.
Turn back, stranger, to hew dense fragrant logs
In the cool darkness of green-shaded land;
Only the dwarfed and acid cranberry bogs
Are oases to break this wind-piled sand.
Turn inland, plant your trees to wound the sky;
Dim the fine beckoning line where blue meets earth;
Plant shadow for the dark-adapted eye
Narrowing on our sun-anointed hearth.
Across this yellow sea the winds allow
No spade to furrow where they alone may plough.

NORMA H. FARBER.

"The fruits of goodness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Scriptures are replete with promises of good made available to men through obedience to divine law. They inform us that God is good; that He is the only self-existent cause, Life, Truth, and Love. But a depressed and disheartened world cries out with Job, "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!" No ordinary philosophical system has given the answer to the vital question, "What and where is God?" Nor has erudite theology grasped the truth of being with the practicality of the master Christian. But Christian Science comes with an answer based upon Christianly scientific demonstration, an answer which annihilates ignorance of Spirit and declares Christianity to be not a system of creeds, beliefs, and ceremonies, but a comprehensible, practical, provable Science.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said, "Millions are believing in God, or good, without bearing the fruits of goodness, not having reached its Science" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 54). What, then, is the Science of goodness? Is it not glimpsed in the power and presence of good within the spiritually aspiring thoughts of humanity? And must it not be based on the absolute, demonstrable goodness, omnipresence, and omnipotence of God as opposed to supposititious evil,—sin, disease, and death—believed to be real or created by Him?

The truth revealed in Christian Science is that God, good, is infinite Mind or Spirit, and that spiritual man reflects Mind, as the conscious and intelligent idea of God. Therefore, to bring into evidence the fruits of goodness each individual needs to conform his thinking to divine Mind. One must think, speak, and do good in order to fulfill the laws of Christianly scientific demonstration. Truly, this activity of good is potent to eliminate evil in all its phases.

The counterpart of goodness is sinlessness—purity. The ability to understand that only divine Mind exists and has power to govern or control, is God-bestowed. Spiritual-mindedness never countenances the belief that a supposed power apart from God can create either sin or the ability to sin. Understandingly to deny that error has any reality enables one to overcome it; then it holds for one neither pleasure, pain, nor power. How inevitably the seeming foundations of sin must disappear before the increasing knowledge that man is created in God's own image and likeness! Ceasing to sin, mankind finds the blessing of God's pardon, for in no other way is pardon made possible. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339): "The destruction of sin is the divine method of pardon. Divine Life destroys death, Truth destroys error, and Love destroys hate. Being destroyed, sin needs no other form of forgiveness." All false appetites are the effects of listening to the serpent of material sense; and thus false listening results in wrongdoing, which shuts out joy and happiness.

Erroneous environment, lack of companionship, lack of supply, beliefs and limitations of time, space, and age—in fact, all the accouterments of materiality—are happily changed when measured by a new and spiritual standard of perfection. In proportion as mortals give up human thought-taking for the true concept of the one Mind, relying thereon in demonstrable understanding, will these words of the Lord's Prayer be realized: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

True religion is purely mental; its expression is goodness brought out in one's experience. It is the direct result of knowing Spirit's everpresence and power. Thus divinely equipped, one finds himself capable of imparting to others the strength, goodness, and perfection of divine Mind. Then, casting aside misgivings and doubt, he may declare with Paul, "I know whom I have believed." What depth of inspiration attends the knowledge that to understand the simple, yet profound truths of Christian Science is to possess a truly demonstrable religion through which the sick are healed and the sinning are restored to righteousness!

As the Principle of Christian Science is clearly perceived and demonstrated, the blessedness of sharing the fruits of understanding is known. As the magnitude and affluence of the truth is glimpsed, it is possible obediently to follow Jesus' command, "Freely ye have received, freely give." That Christian Science is founded upon Truth and Love its students are well aware. It is their privilege daily to grow in understanding by proving Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, pp. 483, 484): "Christianity will never be based on a divine Principle and so found to be unerring, until its absolute Science is reached. When this is accomplished, neither pride, prejudice, bigotry, nor envy can wash away its foundation, for it is built upon the rock, Christ."

The fruit of goodness bears eternal witness to Truth's efficaciousness. Christ Jesus' life was the highest human experience of this infinite goodness. Through Mrs. Eddy's purity, spiritual vision, and affection has been poured forth the spiritual abundance and amplitude which sincere followers of the truth are learning to appropriate and prove. How well they know that all real fruition denotes the grace of spiritual understanding! Assuredly every truly Christian life is established upon the truth of the Psalmist's words, "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

The Broadway of Tokio

To stroll down the "Broadway" of Tokio of an evening is a liberal education in every-day art. As you enter it there opens out in front of you a fairy-like vista of illumination. Two long lines of gayly lighted shops, stretching off into the distance, look out across two equally endless rows of torch-lit booths, the decorous yellow gleam of the one contrasting strangely with the demoniacal red flare of the other. This perspective of pleasure fulfills its promise. As your feet follow your eyes you find yourself in a veritable shoppers' paradise, the galaxy of twinkle resolving into worlds of delight. Nor do you long remain a mere spectator; for the shops open their arms to you. No cold glass reveals their charms only to shut you off. Their wares lie invitingly exposed to the public, seeming to you already half your own. At the very first you come to you stop involuntarily, lost in admiration over what you take to be bric-a-brac. It is only afterwards you learn that the object of your ecstasy was the commonest of kitchen crockery. Next door you halt again, this time in front of some leathern pocket-books, stamped with designs in color to tempt you instantly to empty your wallet for more new ones than you will ever have the means to fill. If you do succeed in tearing yourself away purse-whole, it is only to fall a victim to some painted fans of so exquisite a make and decoration that escape short of possession is impossible. Opposed as stubbornly as you may be to idle purchase at home, here you will find yourself the prey of an acute shopping fever before you know it. Nor will it be much consolation subsequently to discover that you have squandered your patrimony upon the most ordinary articles of every-day use. If in despair you turn for refuge to the booths, you will but have delivered yourself into the embrace of still more irresistible fascinations. . . .

A little farther on stands a flower show which seems to be coyly beckoning to you as the blossoms nod their heads to an imperceptible breeze. So one attraction fairly jostles its neighbor for recognition from the gay thousands that like yourself stroll past in holiday delight. Chattering children in brilliant colors, voluble women and talkative men in quieter but no less picturesque costumes, stream on in kaleidoscopic continuity. And you, carried along by the current, wander thus for miles with the tide of pleasure-seekers, till, late at night, when at last you turn reluctantly homeward, you feel as one does when waking from some too delightful dream. —From "The Soul of the Far East," by PERCIVAL LOWELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Quietly Regain Half Of Forenoon Losses

Metals Rally From Early Profit-Taking—An Irregular Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Topsy-turvy financial markets today presented an enigma to bullish and bearish forces alike as contrary trends appeared in most speculative and investment categories.

Stocks quietly worked upward in the late dealings, retrieving about half their forenoon losses of 1 to 3 or more points.

Metals tended to recover from early profit-taking. Homestake Mining canceled a 10-point drop. United States Steel regained a loss of more than a point. Case and United States Smelting continued to show declines of around 3 points in the late trading, while losses of 1 to 3 points were reduced in American can, Allied Chemical, American smelting, National Distillers, Union Pacific and New York Central.

Transfers approximated 2,500,000 shares.

Uncertain Outlook

Financial observers seemingly were unable to give an explanation for the weird actions of the security and commodity markets. Economic and inflationary indications were of such a contradictory nature, commission houses reported, that the outlook was one of much uncertainty.

The speculative contingent was highly interested in the remarks of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at Chicago regarding the probability of higher prices for cereals "within a few months, perhaps within a few weeks, if some of our plans mature properly." A little confusing to the inflationists was the Secretary's quoted opinion that "there is danger that optimism, price-fixing and inflation will all of them tend to increase rather than reduce the lack of balance resulting from our creditor position, our high tariffs, our surplus acres and our excess stocks of fundamental goods."

Reports of heavy foreign selling of American securities during the last several days were not verified by leading brokerage houses which handle considerable European business. While there have been a number of small selling orders from abroad—mostly in the odd-lot or 100-share class — little sizable liquidation has been in evidence. The greater part of the selling, it was said, has been coming from London and continental banks which, apparently, were acting for their customers.

Just what the foreign stake in American securities is at the present time is a question. Bankers in a position to form a rough estimate believe it is not large. During the past spring and summer there was said to have been much important speculative purchasing. Profit-taking, however, is believed to have greatly reduced the aggregate. Most large investments, acquired by foreigners last year, are understood to have been liquidated during the summer.

Bonds Still Heavy

The selling movement in bonds continued today, but the pressure was less pronounced than in the two preceding sessions.

Loans of good investment rating showed no real rallying tendencies and secondary issues suffered further losses over a wide front. U. S. Governments yielded further ground.

Uncertainties over the lengths to which inflation might be carried have been cited by traders as an influence in recent selling, and this factor, in the absence of other disturbing elements, was viewed today as the main barrier to improved support.

Low-priced rail bonds, moving in sympathy with carrier equities, were soft with many declines of a point or more in the active categories. A number of prime loans slipped off major fractions, this being true of American Telephone issues, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Santa Fe 4s, and Cincinnati Gas & Electric 4s.

In contrast to the heavy tone over much of the industrial division, oil company loans crept a little higher in response to a moderate demand. Those in most active call were Shell Union 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Texas Corporation 5s.

The federal list receded all along the line. Libertys had minor losses, while the Treasury issues lost from four thirty-seconds to fifteen thirty-seconds of a point.

There was a preponderance of declines in the foreign list. German Government and some of the South Americans were the heaviest losers. French 7s were an exception to the trend, rising about 2 points.

Dividend Declarations

Harvard Trust Company of Cambridge declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Dome Mines, Ltd., declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, both payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30. Dividends are tax free and payable in United States funds. Three months ago a similar "extra" was paid.

Brookline Trust Company, Brookline, Mass., directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Empire Safe Deposit Company, New York, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable Sept. 29 to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 22.

Empire Trust Company, New York, has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, or $5 cents a share on the capital stock of the company, payable Oct. 2, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 2.

R. H. Macy & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Lawyers-County Trust Company, representing a merger of Lawyers Trust Company and County Trust Company, declared an initial quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 25. This is at the rate paid heretofore by Company Trust Co.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 20	Last Sept. 19
13¾	3		Adams Express	3900	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
71	34	5	Adams Exp pf	30	67½	67½	67½	67½
12½	8½		Addressograph	700	10½	10½	10½	10½
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	200	2	2	2	2
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8	8	8	8
108½	47½	3†	Air Reduction	1900	109	104½	108¼	108½
4	½		Airway Elec App	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
32½	11¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	43400	30½	28½	28½	30½
21½	1		Alleghany Corp	13300	3½	3	3	3
26	5		Allegh pf ww xxx	1100	10½	8	8½	8½
143½	70¾	6	Alleghany Steel	20	20½	20½	20½	20½
123¾	115	7	Allied Chem	4200	142½	139	141	142
38¾	8		Allied Chem pf	300	122½	122	122	
9¼	4		Allis Chalmers	700	18¾	18½	18½	18⅝
40	8		Amal Leather	1400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
45¾	18½	2	Amal Leather pf	200	31	31	31	31
38	7½		Amerada	3900	48	44½	44½	46
38⅛	8		Am Ag Ch Del	2700	32	30	30½	32
49¾	34	3	Am Bank Note	400	18½	17¾	17¾	18¼
16¾	1		Am Bank Note pf	40	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
58	38		Am Beet Sugar	1000	13	12½	12½	12½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F	500	80½	53¾	80½	88
97½	49	4	Am Brake S&F pf	400	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34½
39¾	6½		Am Can	8900	97¾	94	96	97
51¼	34	3†	Am Car & Fdry	2700	30½	28½	30	29¼
89½	13		Am Chicle	200	47¾	47	47	
6	1		Am Com Alcohol	8200	67½	64¾	65	67⅝
13	3⅞		Am Encaustic T	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅝	3⅞		Am European	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow	8600	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅞
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pow pf	200	23	22¼	22¼	24
21½	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	13½	13¼	13½	
16	2½		Am Hide & L	600	17½	16¾	16¾	17½
57½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	300	10	9¾	9¾	10
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	100	38	38	38	40
57¾	25	6	Am Ice	1800	10	9¼	9½	10
15¾	4¼		Am Ice pf	100	44	44	44	44½
9½	1¼		Am International	2500	10¼	8¾	9⅞	10¾
39¼	5⅞		Am La Fr pf	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	
23⅜	3⅛		Am Locomotive	2500	35¼	33	34	34⅝
30½	17	1½	Am Metal	12600	23¼	21½	21⅝	22⅜
19¼	4		Am News	20	27¼	26	26	2
41½	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	6100	9	8¼	8¼	9¼
19	4⅝		Am Radiator	200	21	20¾	20¾	21
31⅞	8¾		Am Rolling Mill	13100	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16¼
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1800	21½	20½	20½	22
57¾	26		Am Ship & Com	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
38¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	26½	26½	26½	26¾
51	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	91400	52¾	49⅞	49⅝	52½
85	31		Am Smelt & R pf	300	87	85	85	87
73	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	1100	68¼	65	65	68
27	4⅜		Am Steel Fdries	2900	21	20	20	21¼
85	37¾	2	Am Steel F pf	10	69½	69½	69½	69½
47¾	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	40	40	40	39
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	68	67	67	67
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	102	102	102	105½
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	8600	127½	126	126¾	128½
25	4⅜		Am Type Fndrs	100	14	14	14	16½
37⅝	10		Am Type F pf	190	26½	25	25	27
43¼	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3900	23½	22	22½	24½
35¾	9½	1	Am W W&E ct	2900	18	17	17	18½
17	3½		Am Woolen	400	13	12¾	12¾	13½
10½	2¼		Am Woolen pf	200	52	52	52	52
66	20		Am Zinc Lead&S	2600	9¾	8¾	8¾	9½
22⅞	5		Am Zinc Lead&S pf	100	58	58	58	57
15½	4½		Anaconda Cop	72600	19½	18½	18½	19⅜
38¼	8¾	.60	Anaconda Wire	200	12	12	12	11
14½	2⅝		Anchor Cap	400	25½	24¾	25¼	27
23¼	9¼	1	Andes Copper	200	11	10	10	
7¾	3¼		Archer Daniels	100	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
5	¾		Armour Ill A	7600	5½	4⅞	5	5½
93	7		Armour Ill B	3100	37⅛	34⅞	35⅛	38¾
1	1½		Armour Ill pf	1200	58¾	55¼	56⅝	58¾
5¼	¾		Arnold Constable	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
20	3½		Asso Apparel Ind	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
35½	6¾		Asso Dry Goods	1900	17	16½	17	17⅜
80½	39		Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	
79¾	50	3	Atchison T&SF	4700	66	61½	63¾	66¾
59	16½		Atchison pf	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	
31⅞	12½		Atl Coast Line	400	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
81½	61	6	Atl Refining	5400	30¾	29½	29¾	31
24⅜	1½		Atlas Powder pf	10	80	80	80	80
84¼	31¼	*2	Auburn Auto	4600	27½	26½	27½	27½
9¾	¾		Austin Nichols	4700	59	58¾	58¾	60
16⅝	5½		Aviation Corp Del	8700	10¾	10¼	10¼	10⅝

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 20	Last Sept. 19
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	900	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
33	14		Eitingon Schild	1400	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
27½	10		Eitingon S pf	100	16	16	16	16
8¼	1		Elec Auto-Lite	4400	30½	29⅝	29⅝	31
4¼	1		Elec Boat	900	3¼	3	3	3¼
18⅝	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	4200	3	2½	2½	2⅝
28½	7½		Elec Pow & Lt	6800	7	6½	6½	7
32¾	8½		Elec Pow & L pf	800	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	16
84	21	2	El Pwr&L 6%pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	16
4	½		Elec Stor Battery	800	46¾	45¾	45¾	48¾
6	1¾		Elk Horn Coal	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
63½	36	3	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2½	2	2	
14⅝	4		*Endicott Johnson	400	58	57	57	58½
41	18½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	6	6	6	6
13⅜	6½	1	Engineers P S pf	400	20	20	20	21
24¾	3½		Equitable Off Bld	200	9¾	9¼	9¾	10¼
29¼	3½		Erie RR	2600	20½	17	18	20½
23½	2½		Erie RR 1pf	1400	20¼	19½	19½	21¼
18½	3		Erie RR 2pf	200	15	15	15	15
7½	¾		Eureka Vacuum	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
11⅝	10	¼	Evans Products	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
			Exchange Buffet	40	10	10	10	10
			—F—					
60	38	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	70	56	56	56	
103	15		Fed Min & Sm	600	98	92	92	103
4½	1½		Fed Screw W	400	3¾	3	3	3¾
30	7½	*.80	Fed Water Serv	1100	3	2	2	2¾
36	10½	1.30	Fed'd Dept Sto	400	27½	27	27½	28
31½	9¼	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	700	30	28¾	28¾	30
55	42	6	Firestone T & R	8200	26½	25½	25¾	26½
79¾	43	3½	Firstn T&R pf2A	100	72¾	72¼	72¼	
23	4¼		First Nat Stores	900	55	54	55	54½
26½	13¾	1.10	Foster-Wheleer	1400	18	17	17	17
18¼	12½		Fourth Nat Inv	600	20½	19¾	20½	20½
150	97	6	Fox Film A	400	16¾	16	16¼	17½
47	16½	2	Freport Tex pf	100	150	150	150	150
31	9		Freport Texas	7600	47¾	45½	45¾	47
			Fuller pr pf	10	16½	16½	16½	
			—G—					
20⅞	6½		Gamewell	40	17½	17½	17½	
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	400	9½	8¾	8¾	9
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	38½	36½	37¼	38
30⅞	11¾		Gen Asphalt	1400	20½	19¾	19¾	20½
11⅝	3¼		Gen Baking	3800	15½	15¼	15¼	15¾
11⅝	3¼		Gen Bronze	200	8	7¾	8	8
34	6		Gen Cable	400	5¾	5½	5½	6
30¼	10¼	.40	Gen Cable A	400	5¾	5½	5½	6
12¾	10¾	.80	Gen Cable pf	100	22	22	22	23
39⅝	21	1.80	Gen Electric	26100	22¾	21¾	22¾	23¼
71	35½	3	Gen Elec Sp	2200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	1		Gen Foods	5100	38	37½	37¾	38¾
95	65½	5	Gen G & E A	300	10½	10½	10½	11
18⅝	3		Gen G & E cv pf	300	10½	10½	10½	11¼
30	10	1	Gen Mills	2600	69¾	69	69	70
95	65½	5	Gen Motors	62400	34	32¾	33	34¾
24¾	3½		Gen Mot 5% pf	300	90	90	90	90
29¼	3½		Gen Out Ad	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
23½	2½		Gen Pub Service	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
18½	3		Gen Ry Signal	800	40	39	40	40½
7½	¾		Gen Realty	3800	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
22¾	5½		Gen Rlty pf ww	400	19	18¾	18¾	20
19¾	2½		Gen Refractories	100	11	11	11	
30½	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Ras	18400	15½	14¾	14¾	15⅜
70	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	1200	58	56	56	
30	3¾		Gimbel Bros	800	5	5	5	6½
21½	3		Glidden	3100	18¾	17½	18	18½
27¾	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	900	8¼	7¾	7¾	8¼
21½	3		Gold Dust	3400	22	19¾	20¼	22¼
62	9		Goodrich	4900	17¼	15¾	16¼	16½
47½	9¼		Goodrich pf	1400	44	40	41	42
80½	37¾	2	Goodyear	30600	11½	10¾	11	11¾
17½	7⅞		Goodyear 1pf	400	69	67	69	69
5¾	1		Gotham Silk Hos	100	7	7	7	7½
15¾	3⅞		Graham Paige	1400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
19¾	3¾		Granby	4600	13¾	12¾	12	13
36⅜	13¾	1	Grand Union	400	4¾	4½	4½	6
33¾	4¾		Grant (WT)	800	26½	26	26¾	27¼
18⅜	5½		Great Nor pf	6900	34½	33⅝	34	34
40⅝	7	2.40	Great Nor Ore	800	13¾	13	13	13¾
110	73½	7	Great West Sug	20400	40⅜	38¾	39¾	40½
4¼	¾		Grigsby-Grunow	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Guantanamo Sug	900	3½	3	3	3½
			—H—					
25⅛	18	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
9½	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	900	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
85	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	80	80	80	80½
85½	44	3½†	Hat Corp of Am	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
83	15	1½	Hazel Atlas	500	83	81¾	83	84½
72	35½	3	Hayes Body	400	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
107	51½	3	Hercules Powder	300	52	50½	50½	52
107	107		Hercules Powd pf	40	107	107	107	107
10¾	2¼		Hershey Choc	600	53½	52½	53	53
8¾	2¼		Holland Furnace	1200	6¼	6¼	6¼	8½
368	145		Hollander	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
38	3½		Homestake Min	1700	363	349	358	360
31¾	8½	1	Houdaille Her B	200	3½	3½	3½	4
19	6½		Houston Oil	2900	32½	30½	30¾	32
			Howe Sound	7900	31¾	29	29	31¾
			Houston Oil new	800	8	8	8	8½
			Hudson & Man	6900	18¾	16¾	18	18¾
			Hudson Motor	4300	14½	13¾	14	14¾
			Hupp Motors	1200	4¼	4¼	4¼	5
			—I—					
50¾	31	4	Ill Central	6400	39½	37	37	40¾
62½	20	4	Ill Central LL	200	50	48¼	48¼	53
43¼	13¾	1	Indus Rayon	2700	18¾	17¾	17¾	20
12	2		Ingersoll-Rand	400	60¼	60¼	60¼	64
40	6½		Inland Steel	400	36	35½	36	38¾
20	7¾		Inspiration Cop	200	7¾	7¼	7¼	8
22	7½	.60	Insuranshare Mfd	100	2½	2½	2½	2
17¾	3		Interboro Rap T	100	2½	2½	2½	2
28½	10	1	Intercon Rub	300	8	7¾	8	8½
37½	11¼		Int Business M	300	152	150	151	151
40	6½		Int Carriers	100	7	7	7	
13½	2¼		Int Cement	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
137¾	60	.20	Int Harvester	14800	43¾	41½	41½	43¾
22	6½		Int Hydroelec	400	3	3	3	3
10	4		Int Nickel	101200	22¾	21½	21½	22¾
23½	2		Int Pap&Pow A	300	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
20	4½		Int Pap&Pow B	300	3	2¾	2¾	3
27¾	13¾	1½	Int Pap & Pow C	300	2	2	2	2½
71	35½	3	Int Pap&P pf	300	2	2	2	2½
95	65½	5	Int Rys C A pf	50	18	13	13½	16
10	1		Int Salt	300	24¾	24	24¾	26
37¾	24½		Int Silver	1600	45	44½	44½	44½
21¾	8¾		Int Silver pf	20	58½	58½	58½	59
			Int Tel & Tel	25200	18¾	14½	14½	15½
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	35	35	35	
60¾	12¼		Johns Manville	6800	58½	54½	54½	58
91	35	1	Jones & L'lin pf	50	78	78	78	78
			—K—					
9¾	2¾	.50	Kaufmann D St	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
19½	6		Kayser (J) & Co	2100	18¾	16½	16½	18¾
6½	1¾		Kelly-Springfield	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
15¾	3m		Kelly-Stp 6% pf	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
31¾	7¾		Kelvinator Corp	6600	13¾	12¾	13¼	13⅞
8¼	7¾		Kennecott Corp	84200	26	24½	24½	26
16⅞	5½		Kinney & Co	300	4½	3¾	3¾	3¾
38¾	14½	1	Kresge	7000	13¾	12¾	13	13¾
			Kroger Groc & B	9000	24½	23¼	24	24
			—L—					
61	37½	5	Lacelde Gas pf	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	
12¾	3¾		Lee Rubber	600	10¾	10	10	
27	5½		Lehigh Port Cem	300	16½	16	16	16½
6¾	1		Lehigh Val Coal	400	4½	3¾	3¾	
27¾	8¾		Lehigh Val RR NN	2300	20¼	19¾	19¾	21½
79½	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1300	78½	74	74	75
22¾	17		Life Saver	1200	21¾	21	21	21½
37¾	4¾		Libbey-Owens-F	10100	32	30¾	30¾	32
31½	13	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	16	16	16	16
31¾	10		Limit Loco Wks	1100	28½	27	28½	28
50	10½		Link-Belt	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
36¾	11¾		Loeb Inc	300	32¾	31½	32	33½
73½	25	6½	Loew's Inc	6100	32	32	32¼	34¾
5½	1½		Loft Inc	100	75	75	75	
42½	19¼	2	Long Bell Lum A	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
120	113½	7	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	21¼	2	2	2¾
67½	21¼		Loose-Wiles pf	1400	40½	38¾	40½	39
4	4		Louisville & N	10	117½	117½	117½	
20¼			Louisiana OR	1000	50½	47½	47½	52
			Ludlum Steel	100	13	13	13	13
			—M—					
4½	⅝		McCrory Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
2	1½		McCrory B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	2½		McCrory pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
40¾	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	33100	47½	44¾	45	45¾
95¾	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	800	90	88½	88½	91
3¾	¾		McLellan Stor pf	1200	1¾	1½	1½	1¾
22¾	2½		McLellan Sto pf	30	10½	10½	10½	11
16¾	13½	1	Mack Trucks	1000	37¼	37	37	37½
85¾	24¼	2	Mack (RH & Co	3000	5¾	5½	5½	6
19¾	8¾		Magma Copper	1000	18¾	17½	18	18¾
17	6		Mallinson	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
11¾	5¼	.40	Man Ely mg	3200	14½	13¾	14¼	14¾
20¼	6	1	Maracaibo Oil	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
18¾	4¼		Marine Mid	4100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
41¾	14	1.80	Marlin-Rockwell	400	16½	15¾	15¾	17½
32½	9¾	1	Marshall Field	10100	17¾	17	17¼	17¾
38¾	8¾		Mathieson Alkali	1400	43¾	41	42¼	40¾
21	7		Maytag	400	32¾	31½	31½	32½
18¼	2½		Maytag pf ww	100	6	6	6	6
11	4	.60	Mesta Mach	300	10½	10	10¼	11
14	3		Miami Cop	2800	19½	18	18½	19
17¾	3		Mid-Cont Pet	5600	7¾	6¾	6¾	7
28½	10	1	Midland Steel	100	15	14	14½	15
11	3		Min Honeywell	100	13	13	13	13
37¾	11¾		Min & StL	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
10¼	1½		Mo Kan & Tex	600	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
37¾	11¾		Mo K&T pf	400	23	22	22	21½
10¼	1½		Mo Pacific	300	8¼	7¾	8	8¼
22	7		Mo Pacific pf	1300	7½	6¾	7¼	7¾
24½	2½	1¼	Mohawk Carpet	300	17½	17	17	17½
38¾	8¾		Monsanto Chem	400	71½	68½	68½	70
47¾	19¾	1.50	Montgom Ward	20100	34½	32	34	34¾
105	97	8	Mother Lode	10100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
13	3		Moto Met Gauge	10100	6¼	5½	5½	6
87½	33½	2.80	Motor Products	1300	36	32¾	33	34
10¾	2		Motor Wheel	3300	10½	10	10½	10¾
18⅝	8		Mullins Mfg	300	5½	5½	5½	6
			Murray Body	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
			—N—					
27	11¼	1	Nash Motors	5100	23¾	23½	23¾	23¾
7¾	3		Nat Acme	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
60¾	31¾	2.80	Nat Biscuit	4000	58½	56¾	57¼	58¾
23¾	5¼		Nat Cash Reg	3000	19	18¾	18¾	19¾
24¾	10½	1.50	Nat Dairy Prod	39000	16¼	15¾	15¾	16
127¾	43¼	5	Nat Dept Stores	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
136	101	7	Nat Lead	400	125	125	125	135
20½	6½	1	Nat Lead pf A	100	135	135	135	
53½	15	1	Nat Pow & Lt	7000	11¾	10¾	11¾	12
39¾	4		Nat Steel	3000	48	44	47	48½
			Nat Supply	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
			Nat Supply pf	40	49	49	49	49½
37	6½	.60	Nat Surety	300	37½	37	40	40½
11¾	1¾		Newport Indus	400	20½	20¼	20¼	21½
23½	6		NY Air Brake	100

Financial: News and Comment

Colonial Wool Auctions Hold Much Interest

Prices Show Increase In London Market—Strong Melbourne Opening

Now that the domestic wool market has reached the point where foreign wools can be imported to advantage, the course of values abroad naturally is of more than academic interest to the wool trade here. Consequently, the opening of the fifth series of colonial wool auctions in London yesterday was awaited with considerable interest.

Prices for the most part showed an increase if 10 to 15 per cent over the close of the previous series in July, both on merinos and crossbreds of all qualities. Contrary to usual experience, there was a fairly good selection both of merinos and crossbreds on the opening day and competition was keen both from the home trade and the Continent, with English buyers keenest. Offerings for the series are 174,000 bales, a fairly sizable offering.

Melbourne Market Strong

Cables from the opening of the new season in Melbourne, Australia, Monday, also indicate a very strong market, with prices quite on a parity with the quotations out of London. Japan and England were reported to be buying heavily, with Germany taking a fair weight of wool, France little or nothing, and America some wool now and again.

For the best 64-70s shafty bright combing wools, the equivalent of 62 cents, clean basis, Boston in bond was being paid, while 64s of similar description was commanding 60@6s cents; 64s-70s best topmaking wools were bringing abopt 60 cents; 64s best topmaking, 59 cents and 60-64s best topmaking, 57@58 cents, these prices being figured in bond at Boston, a sight draft, exchange on London at 24¾ per cent premium and sterling at $4.78.

In the Sydney sales this week, prices have ruled very firm on the levels above quoted out of Melbourne, with England, Japan and Germany heavy buyers and France quiet. The wools in Sydney rule a bit finer, in grade, than at Melbourne.

While the season is not yet opened officially in New Zealand and South America, whence come crossbred wools, chiefly, it is of especial interest to note that English buyers last week were heavy buyers of wool of the finer crossbred types on the sheep's back in Uruguay. It is asserted that the purchases for English account in Montevideo last week amounted to some 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds. These purchases of unshorn wools reflect the growing shortage of such wools in the secondary markets at the present time.

Japan Heavy Buyer

In South Africa, the market is readily keeping pace with Australia in the matter of prices being paid. It is noteworthy in this connection that Japan, which several seasons ago was a heavy buyer at the Cape, is again a heavy buyer of wool in South Africa. Buying here and in Australia is rendered the more intensive by the decrease in the clips due to droughts.

In the domestic markets, a fair interest in wool is being shown, although it is less pronounced than it was during the latter part of August and the first week in September. The movement of wool, however, keeps up surprisingly well in view of the heavy movement in the staple which has taken place already. Medium wools, both bright and territory, are in good request, with territory descriptions of the better type commanding 68@72 cents, clean basis, for three-eighths and about 65@66 cents for quarter-blood fair to choice. Ohio-Michigan types fh the grease have been selling at 38@39 cents, both for quarter and three-eighths combing, depending upon the wool, and 40 cents is the common asking price for any good wool at the present time.

The demand for scoured wools has improved somewhat in the last few days. Holders of the best staple fine scoured wools have marked prices up.

Interest in the fall wool and mohair clip of the Southwest has been increasing. A fair weight of the fall mohair clip already has been secured, at prices ranging from 30 to 37 cents, the lowest price being for the shorter California types and the highest price for the best Texas adult hair, with some New Mexican purchased at 33@34 cents. The kid hair is usually priced about 10 cents higher than the adult hair.

New York Telephone Co.'s Salary Advance Voluntary

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The larger portion of New York Telephone Company's broad advance in wages and salaries, effective Sept. 10, for about 30,000 employees, or 75 per cent of the total, costing about $3,200,000 annually, is voluntary.

It is the company's response to a pledge of a $15,000,000 to $18,000,000 wage increase given to Washington by President Gifford of American Telephone & Telegraph Company. A small part of the new advance is due to NRA adjustments.

System of progressive and periodical increases in wages and salaries was interrupted in May, 1931, for the first time, owing to pressure of economic conditions.

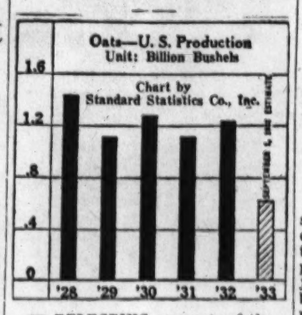
A portion of increases to which employees would have been entitled from May, 1931, to August, 1933, are put into effect by the new advances. Practically all classifications except managers and supervisors are affected.

Texas Company

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The Texas Company announces the resignation of Mr. Henry G. Lapham as a director, the increase in the number o. directors from 13 to 15, and the election to the board of directors of Messrs. Lester J. Norris of St. Charles, Ill., William H. Mitchell of Chicago, and Walter G. Dunnington of New York.

Strong Statistical Position for Oats



REFLECTING prospects of the strongest statistical situation in over 40 years, oats prices have displayed greater stability than most other grains during the past several weeks.

The government forecast places this year's crop at 688,000,000 bushels, or 550,000,000 bushels less than the final harvest estimate last year and 502,000,000 bushels below the five-year average.

Based on present supply prospects, a shortage seems inevitable before the next harvesting season.

Coursing Along the Trade Stream

Strike Three!

What the NRA is doing to active participants in the game of baseball is still mostly conjecture, but two municipal baseball teams in Binghamton, N. Y., announced they would have to withdraw from the City League because work had become so plentiful that many of the players are working full time on Saturdays.

True Fish Story

The recent opening of seven sardine canneries in Monterey, Calif., has provided jobs for over 1500 workers. Additional work will be available as the season advances. Although transient workers are employed, residents and taxpayers are given the preference.

NRA Not Greek to Tom

Even "Greek Tom," keeper of a modest-sized restaurant in Atlanta, Ga., has grasped the idea. Though his is essentially a one-man shop, Greek Tom, upon signing for the Blue Eagle, promptly hired another counter man. "President say 'raise wages, hire more men,'" he explains. "I work little less, this feller work some. He not work in long time. I make less money. He make some money."

Now For a Bricklayers' Ball

Bricklayers in Burton-on-Trent, Eng., are stacking 'em high again and few, if any, members of this profession are unemployed. The building trade there is expected to hold active for some time. The drop in general unemployment is equal to 33 per cent over a 10 months' period.

Shanghaied Shipping News

More than 2000 workers have been added to the staff of the Kiangnan Dockyards of the Chinese Government's Naval Ministry to carry out one of the heaviest shipbuilding programs in the dock's history. At present there are 16 vessels under construction ranging from 300 to 3000 tons.

The Land of Wooden Shoes

Economic recovery is reflected in increased activity in the port of Amsterdam, the second largest seaport of the Netherlands. In the second quarter of 1933 the Rhine ships arriving here numbered 433 compared with 388 in the like quarter of 1932. Their tonnage totaled 315,503 tons, a gain of 15,503 tons. A total of 484 Rhine ships cleared from Amsterdam with a total tonnage of 362,274, compared with 429 ships carrying 333,100 tons in the like quarter of 1932. The 801 ocean-going ships which arrived at Amsterdam in the second quarter of this year carried 5,179,787 tons of cargo, which slightly exceeded the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

Improvement in Poland

Slow but steady improvement of the economic situation is noticeable in Poland. There is a drop in the number of unemployed due partly to seasonal conditions, greater need for field labor, and the new Unemployed Assistance Fund is giving help. A slight rise has been recorded in prices for cereals and cattle. The harvests are, on the whole, more promising than last year. The Government is making large purchases, and the prices later in the season are expected to increase considerably.

Hatty Subject

Comes the report from Albany, N. Y., that women are flocking into shops to buy new hats. This may or may not be news to the man of the house. However, the State Labor Department reports an increase of 46.1 per cent in the number of men and women employed in making feminine headwear.

Oil on Troubled Waters

Waves of unemployment and low wages are going to be quieted somewhat by the adoption of the recovery code by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Altogether about 3100 new jobs and additional wage payments of $5,000,000 a year, with some 2500 new service station jobs alone are resulting from this company's signing of the agreement.

Proposed Stock Exchange Likely To Materialize

Sponsors of New Organization Receive 950 Applications

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Sponsors of the plan to take the business of the New York Stock Exchange to a new market in New Jersey reported today that 950 applications to join the proposed organization had been received to date from exchange members and member firms.

The committee of 12, all representatives of leading stock exchange firms which is actively pushing plans for forming an unincorporated exchange across the Hudson River to escape the impending city taxes, today conferred with legal advisers to draft a constitution and rules for the new exchange.

It was expected that the preliminary details of organization would be worked out within the next day or two and an announcement made regarding the location selected for the new market.

With an overwhelming majority of the membership of the New York exchange having accepted the proposal, the committee on organization of the new exchange announced that it had decided to put its plan into effect.

Memberships in the new exchange, Mr. Froelick said, will be available only to members of the stock exchange. Officers and the governing committee of the new organization have been invited to accept similar places with the new organization.

William Freiday, member of a stock exchange firm and a leading sponsor of the projected National Stock Exchange in New Jersey, said today that his group had decided to abandon their plans and support the movement of the Froelick committee.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Reports of success on two fronts in their fight against the proposed New York City stock transfer taxes were made by Wall Street brokers today as they announced that more than 50,000 persons had signed the petitions asking Mayor John P. O'Brien and Gov. Herbert L. Lehman to act against putting the taxes into effect.

Although the New York Stock Exchange has not expressed itself officially in favor of the move across the Hudson River, it was said that Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, was among those who have accepted the invitation to join in the New Jersey organization. Mr. Whitney's signature and the fact that most of the important Wall Street firms had indicated they would become members were taken by the sponsors of the move, a committee of 12 influential Wall Street firms holding 50 memberships in the stock exchange, as a sign that the exchange would be set up in New Jersey if the Tammany city administration here persisted in carrying through its tax program.

Electric Power Output Shows A 12.7 P. C. Advance

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Electric power output last week was 12.7 per cent above that of the corresponding period last year. In the previous week the gain over 1932 was 11.1 per cent. The outturn also showed a rise over the week of Sept. 9, which included Labor Day.

Production for the week, as reported today by the Edison Electric Institute amounted to 1,663,212,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,582,742,000 in the preceding week and 1,476,442,000 in the like period last year.

Output gains in the major geographic areas over the 1932 period were as follows: New England 9.5 per cent, compared with 10.7 per cent in the previous week; Middle Atlantic 9.3, compared with 7.7; Central Industrial 17.9, compared with 16.2; West Central 6.9, compared with 3.7; Southern States 10.7, compared with 8.4; Rocky Mountain 27.6, compared with 26.7; Pacific Coast 1.3, compared with 2.6

Dr. A. N. Sack to Lecture On International Finance

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Legal problems of international finance which have arisen since the suspension of debt payments of many foreign countries will form the subject matter of two new courses at New York University.

The courses will be offered by Dr. Alexander N. Sack, visiting professor of international law at New York University.

Dr. Sack was formerly of the faculty of law of the University of Petrograd, of the Institute des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Paris, and of the Academy of International Law at The Hague. He is a recognized authority and a pioneer in the field of international law.

Tri-State Zinc Ore Price Firm

JOPLIN, Mo., Sept. 20—Production of zinc concentrates for last week was approximately 6500 tons, the same as the week previous. Shipments to smelters were 6034 tons. The price held firm at $31 a ton, the same as the week previous. Sales of zinc concentrates for the week were 5800 tons. Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association reports 38 major mines and mills operating.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—A reduction in salary of Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the board of Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company to $90,000 a year from $135,000 a year, effected early this year, was announced at the annual meeting of stockholders of the company.

To Sell Fox Theaters, Inc.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20—Sale of the Fox New England Theaters, Incorporated, purchased from Sylvester Z. Poli interests in 1928 for $26,000,000, will be started Oct. 16, said Thomas J. Spellacy, master of the sale. It is believed the Poli interests, chief bondholders, will bid in the properties.

Federal Entry Into Banking Brought About by NRA Crisis

Banks Not Willing to Take Risks Expected of Them —Business Demands Credit to Meet Higher Costs —U. S. Financing May Stop Price Advances

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor

Interest in the new rulings of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation does not lie in the easing of interest rates on accommodation to banks. Banks have been aided in numerous ways to facilitate loans to their customers. In fact, much of the news in the financial pages for the last two years has been devoted to such developments. Hitherto they have made little difference. The new rulings are themselves a recognition that in the past this way of helping business has hitherto lost itself in the tortuous channels and blind alleys of the system. For the most important of the new rulings says that the R. F. C. will now avoid the channels and blind alleys and come to the direct assistance of business in search of financing.

Government in banking is thus further intrenched. It cannot be helped. Bankers may protest that they are hospitable to the applications of all legitimate borrowers. One could drive a coach and four through the phrase. They may insist that they are coöperating with the NRA. In evaluating a crisis, which is how certain administrators describe the present pass, responsible authorities must go back of protestations. The point is: *Are the banks coöperating in the financing of business men in tiding them over the period between the assumption of higher costs and the collection of higher prices?* Evidence is accumulating that as a whole the bankers are not assuming enough of these risks. The President recently gave an instance himself. Now Mr. Grover A. Whalen, head of the NRA administration in New York, has come forward with cases where the applications of commercial borrowers, even when well heeled with orders on hand, are being refused.

Bank Credit Lacking

If one swallow does not make a summer, neither does a case or two justify a generalization. But in this matter the evidence is supported by the figures. Recovery as so far engineered has been obtained without benefit of bank credit. The data, which were given last week on this page, are available in the periodical bank statements. Any repetition of them is rendered unnecessary by the statement of that representative banker and economist, Col. Leonard P. Ayres. Colonel Ayres, speaking before the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association, said:

> For the first time in our economic history we have had an important advance in business activity without an increase in the flotation of new securities and without an expansion in bank credit. The commercial loans of member banks have recently been shrinking rather than expanding, and they are smaller by many hundreds of millions than they were a year ago. These are conditions that are not conducive to sustaining a durable business recovery.

Since then, it is only fair to add, business loans have started to pick up.

The Bankers' Attitude

Many arguments have been adduced to account for the bankers' attitude. They are all plausible. The uncertainty as to the future of the dollar is given as one reason for banking hesitation. Business, it is further said, expects banks to lend money for capital requirements as well as money for current requirements. This is not their function. A bank must keep its money in short-dated or self-liquidating obligations. Treasury paper is an example of the one and goods in transit are an example of the other. Capital for building new plants is acquired from investors who, incidentally, are as shy as the banks. There are many more such arguments which render the bankers' position understandable. But over and above them all is the factor that a dominating element among the bankers do not seem to be sharing the general enthusiasm for the NRA. Being orthodox, save during periods of speculation, when the sky's the limit with them as with other members of the community, they hesitate in front of the unorthodox, as in the NRA, way of stimulating recovery. Moreover, unlike business, banking has been left in its old state of intense competition, which makes it almost impossible for the systems, state and national, to move together.

In spite of their quasi-public functions, bankers can still invest their deposits in their own way. The Government cannot force the bankers to "step up credit accommodation." At one time it seemed as if that were their intent. It would have been a very dangerous blunder to have done so. The Administration has chosen the wiser course of going further into the banking business itself. This is what the bankers themselves would prefer. The risk of a government experiment should be shouldered by the Government. If, in the end, the people, as taxpayers or otherwise, have to pay for it, well, that would be a price they have invited, since they have authorized the NRA by their extraordinary support of a "do something" President.

Hiatus in Recovery Drive

Finance was one of the vital sectors in the recovery program which had been left unattended to. (Incidentally, public works, which would have temporarily supported the gap in capital investment, is another). The present action does something to run up the necessary supports. It came as an eleventh-hour decision. The recovery drive had come to what an Administration spokesman described as an "hiatus." It could go no further without bank credit. Business is possessed of too little cash reserve to be able to pay higher wages prior to collecting them from customers in the form of higher prices. The time-lag between the two is obvious. Boosting wages is a matter of the stroke of the pen. The collection of higher prices is delayed while raw materials are bought and goods are manufactured, distributed, and sold. Somebody must supply the wherewithal while these higher prices are being collected.

The dilemma was much more serious than that. *President Roosevelt requires, as the condition of success for the NRA, that the charging up to customers of the higher NRA costs shall be delayed while the buying power of the community is in process of recuperation.* Secretary Perkins, in warning against overconfidence, reminds us that we are still 48 per cent short of even 1926 pay rolls. How can purchasing power be built up if prices advance on the heels of wages? It cannot. If a person's wages are doubled, there will be no change in his buying power if the things he buys are also doubled. The community would be almost exactly where it was before. Hence the greater need for financing in order that the business man might be helped through this double waiting period.

Undue Rise in Retail Prices

In point of fact, the very delay in credit financing has been responsible for the undue marking up in prices. Retail prices, according to one computation, advanced by nearly 8.4 per cent in August. Secretary Perkins says that pay rolls increased by 11.6 per cent during the same period. Given by itself, the latter means little or nothing; given side by side with the figure for retail prices, it is reduced to its proper perspective, and must provoke sober thought. The fact is that retail prices are going up too fast. The whole theory of the NRA as it has developed is that the lag in retail price advances should be longer and that the height of these retail price advances should not be so steep. Sales are bound to fall off if this record is maintained. That means that output will be curtailed and that employment itself will be reduced. The country cannot afford to go into another tailspin on this order, and the recrudescence of the currency inflation drive, which is the alternative of regimented recovery, is being pushed in order to avert it. Prices are not behaving according to NRA and A. A. A. theory.

In point of fact, business activity has just gone through its sixth week of recession. The setback was normal. It was expected for reasons other than those connected with the summer season. Business had shot up speculatively in the most amazing outburst in history. It was up to Mr. Customer to absorb the output that was the premier aspect of that recovery. He has risen and still is rising to the occasion nobly, spending his new wages freely, supporting the "Buy Now" movement patriotically. But the buying power of the community, to repeat, is still low, abnormally low, and it is impossible to make a dollar out of a quarter. Government financing is an effort to keep retail price increases and wage increases apart until there has been enough of a price adjustment in the economic structure to allow all the agencies in economic enterprises to function again freely and confidently.

The World's Business

Boston Financial News

FROM the current bulletin of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc.:

One of the tipster sheets which have been giving tips on stocks traded on the New York Mining Exchange is the Boston Financial News. More than 100 complaints from subscribers to this publication have been submitted to federal authorities by the National, Boston and other Better Business Bureaus. There have been three issues traded on the Mining Exchange which have been touted by the Boston Financial News. In each case, the stocks have risen rapidly in price—then crashed precipitously to small fractions of the price predicted, with heavy losses to investors.

So Far, So Good

Recent events have been a remarkable demonstration of the fact that, as a nation thinks, so it is, and that its thinking can be turned from gloomy to brighter thoughts by a leader asserting the power of the human will over material obstacles.—New York Times.

John L. Lewis

One of those who has come out of the struggle for a coal code with his reputation enhanced is Mr. John L. Lewis. Mr. Lewis is head of the United Mine Workers. He is reputed to have averted the spread of the mining troubles to the steel and automobile industries. The operators have constantly tried to lure him to join their ranks at a handsome salary, but he has stayed with the men, with whom he has a high standing, and who pay him $12,000 a year, as compared with the $20,000 a year and more which other labor leaders of his rank enjoy.

H. B. E.

Grain Business And Agriculture Under New Deal

Marked Gains Shown at National Feed Dealers' Annual Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Conditions in the grain business and in agriculture have improved under the new deal, it was declared here yesterday by George E. Booth, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association, in launching their 37th annual convention.

Affirming this statement, Peter B. Carey, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, cited the fact that grain prices have more than doubled in the last six months.

Unified control and similarity of regulation over all forms of public transportation is the next great step in putting the United States on a solid economic basis, said Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Railway Business Association.

New activity has come into the grain dealers' association, as its members coöperate with the recovery program, said Mr. Booth. There is a better general tone and more support for all business.

Confidence Restored

"Restored confidence, renewed courage, soon became apparent," Mr. Booth declared, "through increasing business activity and a gradual improvement in commodity prices. Reemployment and higher prices for agricultural products, with the suggestion of inflation in the background, naturally brought a rush of consuming, investment and speculative buying into grains."

Mr. Booth cited the following examples, in addition to grain advances, of the recovery progress that has been made:

Cotton is 50 per cent higher. Steel production in August was 41 per cent of capacity, a gain of 200 per cent over last March. Car loadings, based on a 1923-25 par 100 basis show 48 in March and 66 in July. Manufacturing on the same par basis increased from 47 to 99. Labor of factory workers based on a 1926 par increased from 55.1 in March to 71.6 in August. A gain of over 2,000,000 in persons employed.

Mr. Carey said the wave of mortgage foreclosures on farms that "swept like a blizzard across the countryside," has abated. This, he said, "is perhaps the most significant development in the entire agricultural situation.

Conditions Improved

"When anybody gets the feeling that times are no better," said Mr. Carey, "he should close his eyes for a moment and turn his memory back to the early months of this year."

Perhaps the NRA and all the other recovery measures will not prove glittering successes, he said. But if they only help to steady business as it sways back and forth on its feet while regaining normal balance, he believes they will have served a purpose, the benefits of which will deserve to be set down in imperishable bronze.

Whether public ownership of transportation shall be extended to all forms and facilities, or private ownership and operation shall be made more effective, is the big question to come before Congress and the American people in 1934, it was asserted by Mr. Wheeler. The grain and feed dealers, due to the large factor of transportation in their business, listened with keen interest.

He said that most forms of transportation sought government regulation in order to drive out the "wildcat."

Volume Decline And Rising Cost Causes Uneasiness in Iron

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The combination of declining business volume and rising costs has caused the iron and steel industry to become uneasy about prices recently filed for the fourth quarter.

Quotations on plates, shapes and bars for that period have been withdrawn in preparation for advances and similar action may be taken on other products. The industry's labor costs have been further increased by a second wage advance, which was put into effect by the leading interest and other producers on Sept. 15.

The first advance, a flat 15 per cent increase, was made on July 15. The new wage revision provides for increases up to 12½ per cent, and is primarily intended to straighten out maladjustments growing out of reductions in working hours. The industry's fuel costs are likewise headed upward.

The final adoption of the coal code will automatically result in higher fuel prices, but the full extent of the increase is uncertain, in view of continued labor disturbances in western Pennsylvania.

Gerhard Dahl Takes Another Salary Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Mr. Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the board of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, has taken another salary cut of $50,000 bringing his yearly pay check down to $40,000, it was revealed today. This is the second voluntary pay cut Mr. Dahl has taken this year, and constitutes a total decrease in his salary of approximately 71 per cent.

Commenting on the charge that he had been paid $225,000 a year during 1930 and 1931 in salary and bonuses, Mr. Dahl said in a statement that "no bonuses of any sort were paid by the B. M. T. or any of its subsidiaries during the year ended June 30 (1932) or since that time."

Credit Inflation Soundest Method

By the Associated Press

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 20

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT does not want money inflation but credit inflation, which is the soundest kind, Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told newspaper men today. He is here to address a banquet tonight.

"I do think we are definitely going to see higher prices," he said. "I believe that price levels will be restored to within 80 or 90 per cent of the 1926 level. We have taken quite a stride in that direction already, and there are many things that point to better times ahead, such as a decidedly improved psychology and our going off the international gold standard."

Mr. Harriman said that balancing of supply and demand was the best example of how the Administration was trying to restore prosperity.

Reducing the supply is the first step, while other measures are being taken to increase demand and restore buying power through the working of the NRA.

Says Abandonment Of Gold Standard By France Remote

Institute Points to 100 P. C. Reserve—Concern for Budget Deficit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—The possibility of France abandoning the gold standard is discussed in an article in the current business survey published by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. A conclusion is reached that there is little danger of France being forced off the gold standard in the very near future, but that the long-term outlook is less certain.

The gold holdings of the Bank of France on Sept. 7 are reported to have amounted to 82,277,000,000 francs, constituting a gold reserve against notes in circulation of approximately 100 per cent. Thus, it is pointed out, France is in position to stand large losses of gold without jeopardizing the stability of the franc, despite the adverse situation of the French balance of payments.

Unfavorable Factors

Factors that have contributed to the unfavorable position of the French balance of payments are listed as the drop in tourist expenditures, elimination of Germany's reparations payments and the substantial decrease in earnings from foreign investments.

The large budgetary deficit of the French government, estimated at about 6,000,000,000 francs, has also caused discussion as to whether or not France's currency will stay linked to gold, says the Institute.

"In spite of the adverse situation of the French balance of payments," continues the article, "this factor alone is not likely to force an abandonment of the gold standard. A more acute question is whether France may not follow the example of the United States and voluntarily abandon the gold standard as a matter of economic policy. In this connection, it should be noted that the situation in France differs substantially from that in the United States.

Debts Not Important

"In the first place, through the devaluation of the currency in 1928, a large part of the investments of the French people was wiped out. A further revaluation of the franc would therefore cause a great deal of resentment among the French people and would undoubtedly lead to the overthrow of the existing government. Furthermore, the question of indebtedness which played such an important rôle in the abandonment of the gold standard in the United States is of no great importance in France. Debts which had been contracted prior to the stabilization of the currency had been greatly reduced through the devaluation of the franc and since that time indebtedness in France has shown no substantial increase. The pressure for currency devaluation in France, therefore, is not as great as in other countries."

Radio Sets at Higher Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Leading manufacturers of radio receiving sets and electrical devices will be represented at Electrical & Radio Exposition Sept. 30 to 30 at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of Electrical Association of New York. It is indicated that prices of receiving sets will show substantial advances for new models over prevailing prices.

Price Rise Must Parallel Demand For Commodities

Need to Maintain Balance States Cabot—Measures Decided on Essential

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20—The program of the National Recovery Act will not succeed unless the demand for commodities continues while prices are rising, says Philip Cabot, Professor of Utilities Management in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Writing on "The Crusade for National Recovery," which is published today in the autumn number of the Yale Review, Professor Cabot gives the results of a critical inspection of the NRA, and describes it as a truce in the settlement of fundamental economic problems.

"The equilibrium between supply and demand must be maintained," Professor Cabot writes. "A rise in price commonly operates to reduce demand; but if this should occur, it would wreck the program because the producers would be forced to curtail operations, men would be discharged or their wages cut, and we should have the old problem of unemployment on our hands again in aggravated form. Someone must see to it that rising prices do not reduce demand. In fact, demand must rise faster than prices rise, and this must occur simultaneously over the whole country."

"The fact is," Professor Cabot continues, "we have embarked on a crusade. General Johnson is not so much an administrator as an evangelist, little as he may like the part. If evangelism fails, and force has to be resorted to, breakdown is certain, for no department of any government (least of all in a democracy like ours) can possibly understand and direct the industrial system of this nation. We must observe the truce which the Federal Government has declared long enough to permit the normal processes of recovery to gather momentum.

"And yet, I repeat, this measure was necessary to meet the emergency, it is well designed for that purpose, and we can make it succeed. We have embarked on a crusade. We shall win if we deserve to win."

Ore Consumption Off

CLEVELAND, Sept. 20—Lake Superior iron ores consumed by furnace in August totaled 2,611,903 tons, compared with 2,626,923 in July and 606,961 in August, 1932. Ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks Sept. 1 totaled 30,155,875 tons, compared with 32,163,651 a year before. Of 233 available furnaces 89 were in blast at end of August, or five less than a month previous.

American Water Works Output

The power output of three electric subsidiaries of American Water Works & Electric Company for August totaled 161,252,239 k. w. h., compared with 108,838,028 k. w. h. for the corresponding month of 1932, an increase of 48 per cent.

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Tidball Wins, 6–4, 6–2, Over Adrian Quist

Stoefen Defeats Lee of England in Three Sets on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20 (AP)—In the first real upset of the Pacific Southwest tennis tournament, Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles tennis star, defeated Adrian K. Quist, leading Australian entrant in decisive fashion, 6—4, 6—2 in the third round of the men's singles yesterday.

Quist, seeded No. 4, didn't have a chance with the Bruin netster, whose sturdy service and sharp volleying never gave the invader from "down under" an opening. Tidball finished off his opponent by breaking through Quist's service in a love game to take the final set.

The rangy Los Angeles star, Lester R. Stoefen, won his third-round match with Harold G. N. Lee, British Davis Cup player, 8—10, 8—6, 6—0. Stoefen beat Lee at Wimbledon this year but he had to go at top speed to make it two straight.

Frederick J. Perry, defending titleholder, disposed of Elbert R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.

Donald Budge, young California star, found that appearing in tournaments in both northern and southern California on successive days doesn't work. After defeating Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, in San Francisco, Monday night, he returned to Los Angeles by airplane yesterday morning and submitted to a 6—0, 6—2 defeat at the hands of Royosuke Nunoi of Japan.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, American Davis Cup player, also made quick work of his third-round opponent, defeating Frank H. D. Wilde, Englishman, 6—4, 6—1.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. won the right to meet Tidball in the fourth round when he easily beat Elkichi Ito, Japan's junior champion, 6—1, 6—4. The former national and Wimbledon champion refused to do anything more than return the ball to his young Nipponese opponent, winning on Ito's errors rather than on his own placements and aces.

Donald P. Trumbull, Australia's other entrant in the tournament, survived the third round but only after a three-set match with Charles Oris of Pasadena. The Anzac won, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

American Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	4	2	.667
Minneapolis	2	4	.333

Result Sept. 19

Columbus 14, Minneapolis 11 (10 innings)

Judd Hero as Columbus Wins

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 20 (AP)—A relief pitcher who could hit as well as pitch gave Columbus the championship in the American Association playoff yesterday. The Red Birds defeated Minneapolis, 14 to 11, in 10 innings, marked by 32 hits, including eight home runs, off nine pitchers, to take the championship series four games to two. The versatile pitcher was Ralph Judd, who relieved Lefty Heise in the ninth with the score tied, the bases full and one out. He quickly retired the side, and then, in the first of the tenth, hit a long homer with two out and two on.

Welsh Diving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRY, Wales—Miss F. Griffiths of the Cardiff Ladies Swimming Club, won the Welsh women's diving championship here recently with a total of 90 points. This aggregate was two more than that obtained by her team-mate, Mrs. P. Lewis, who was second. Miss M. Williams, Roath Park, was third with 87. Earlier this season Frederick Wilton, Rhyl, won the Welsh men's national diving title.

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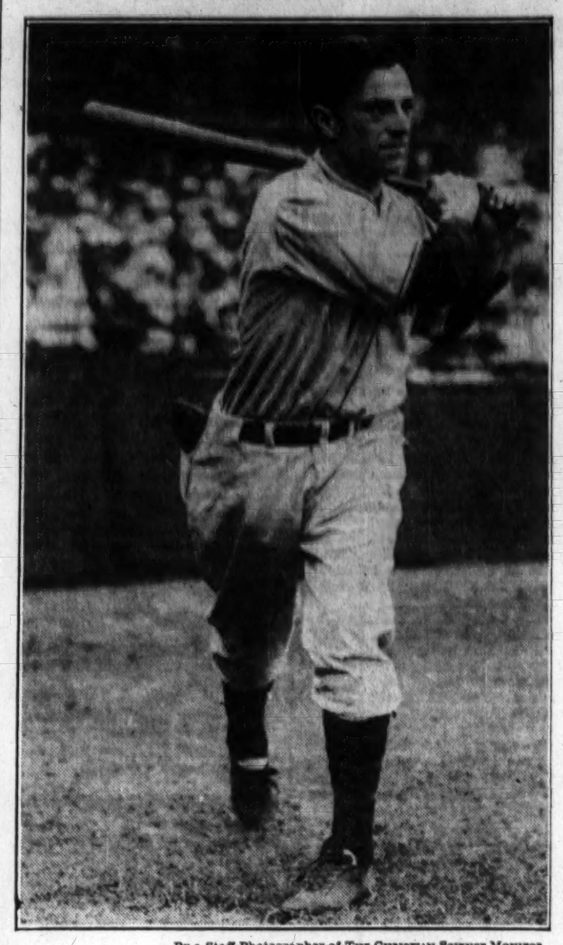
Those Good Waldorf EATING PLACES

Tells About Pacific Coast Baseball



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHN LOUIS VERGEZ, New York Giants.

Quebec Is Added To Can-Am As A Franchise Holder

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Under the guidance of A. H. (Art) Ross of Boston, and Lester Patrick, making his first appearance since his definite adoption of the East as his field of action, the Canadian-American Hockey League set out on a complete reorganization yesterday, when the get-together meeting of the magnates was held at the Hotel Lincoln.

With Boston, Providence, New Haven and Philadelphia already committed to a season in 1933-34, the league added Quebec as a new franchise holder, and Springfield, a former member, announced that it was already far out on the way toward an active resumption of its activity, after its 1932 lapse, and would announce its final decision before the next meeting of the league, to be held here Oct. 2.

A committee composed of Ross and President James E. Dooley of Providence was authorized to present a revised constitution to the league at its next meeting and the president was also authorized to make all arrangements for affiliation with the National Hockey League and the other minor leagues.

To further promote the recovery, the proposed limitation of the number of players and the salary limit were postponed pending the reorganization, to be further considered at the October meeting, when the plans for the schedule will also be settled.

President Dooley presided, and the other representatives in addition to Ross and Patrick were Arnold W. Jones of Providence, Morris Podoloff of New Haven, Herbert Gardiner of Philadelphia, and George Stebbins of Springfield, while the Quebec authorities were represented by Lucien Garneau and Roy Halpin.

Hold Informal Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 20—Having a day off in their international series, the dinghy yachtsmen from Canada, England, Rochester and Long Island Sound availed themselves of the opportunity to stage an informal race yesterday morning and Argosy of the Long Island team, sailed by Porter Buck and Roderick Stephens, won by a margin of two minutes over the Royal Norfolk & Suffolk Yacht Club of England representative Telemark, sailed by Peter Scott. Today will see Canada and England sailing off their one-to-one tie in the series of best two-out-of-three and tomorrow the Canadians will meet the Long Island team in the second of their series.

Cubs Challenge White Sox

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (AP)—Definitely out of the National League race, the Chicago Cubs have challenged the Chicago White Sox for the city baseball championship. President William L. Veeck of the Cubs sent the formal notice to Louis Comiskey, president of the South Side club, yesterday, and he accepted. The Sox are the champions, having won the title in 1931. This year the two clubs engaged in a spring series, and the Sox were the victors. The opening date of the series probably will be Oct. 4. The two presidents will meet in the offices of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner, within the next few days to work out the details.

Eton Boy Wins Yacht Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POOLE, Dorset—Ideal conditions prevailed here when Jewell, sailed by M. Pitt-Rivers of Eton College, won the recent annual yacht race for public schoolboys. The time was 5h. 36m. 21s. A. D. Drake, Blundell's School, in Senex, was second (5h. 38m. 55s.), and Blue Tit, piloted by S. Woodcock, Dartmouth College, a close third (5h. 39m. 28s.). J. Pitt-Rivers, aged 14 years 5 months, a brother of the winner, gained the special prize awarded to the youngest competitor to complete the final course.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	103	67	.606
Hollywood	100	70	.588
Portland	96	71	.575
Sacramento	92	76	.548
Oakland	81	89	.476
Missions	72	98	.424
San Francisco	72	98	.424
Seattle	60	107	.359

Results Sept. 19

Oakland 10, Seattle 4.
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 3.
San Francisco 10, Missions 9.
Sacramento at Portland, postponed.

St. Jean Wins Two Blocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Andrew St. Jean won both blocks in his 12-block series of three-cushion billiard matches with Ralph Greenleaf here yesterday. In the afternoon he won, 40 to 30, in 40 innings, and in the evening he won, 40 to 9, in 23 innings. His highest of the day was 12, as against one of 3 for Greenleaf.

Browns Again Best Senators As Yanks Win Doubleheader

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	95	49	.660
New York	86	55	.610
Philadelphia	74	67	.525
Cleveland	74	72	.507
Detroit	69	78	.469
Chicago	63	81	.438
Boston	59	84	.413
St. Louis	55	89	.382

Results Sept. 19

St. Louis 4, Washington 0.
New York 10, Chicago 1.
New York 10, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 2.
Boston 4, Cleveland 3.

The St. Louis Browns and New York Yankees combined to delay Washington's winning of the American League pennant yesterday, the Browns defeating the Senators by 4 to 0, while the Yanks were winning a doubleheader from the Chicago White Sox. Dick Coffman, young right-hander of the St. Louis staff, held the Senators to six hits, which he kept well scattered. His mates touched Earl Whitehill for 10 hits and drove him to the showers in the eighth inning. Oscar Melillo batted in three runs with a pair of singles. Carl Reynolds contributed a double and triple.

The Yankees did some old-time slugging yesterday at Yankee Stadium, making 17 hits in each game. George Uhle pitched the opened and he yielded only four safeties. Home runs by Gehrig, Sewell and Walker figured prominently in the victory. It was Gehrig's thirtieth of the season. Charlie Devens worked in the second game and although wild at times, managed to come through in the pinches. He walked eight men and gave up nine hits, but only three runs scored. Gehrig also hit hard in this game, driving across five runs with a triple and two singles.

Home runs played a major part in Philadelphia's 5-to-2 victory over the Detroit Tigers yesterday at Shibe Park. Bob Johnson tied the score at one-all by hitting one in the second inning, and Jimmy Foxx hit his forty-sixth of the year in the third inning, putting the Athletics in the lead for good. Frank Higgins hit another later in the game. Merrit "Sugar" Cain kept 10 Detroit hits well scattered. Sorrell, who started for the Tigers, left the game in the fifth.

The Boston Red Sox closed their final series with western opposition yesterday by defeating the Cleveland Indians, 4 to 3. The Sox scored all of their runs while right-handed Clint Brown was in the box for Cleveland, bunching hits in the fifth and seventh. Bob Weiland pitched good ball for the winners until he weakened in the ninth. A long double by Wes Ferrell, former pitcher who is now playing left field for the Indians, drove in two runs in the ninth before Weiland was replaced by Kline. The scores by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	11	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Coffman and Shea; Whitehill, Thomas and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—2h. 9m.

At New York—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	x	10	17	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries—Uhle and Dickey; Jones, Kimsey and Berry. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—McGowan, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—1h. 38m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	x	10	17	1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Devens and Rensa; Lyons, Heving, Gaston, Miller and Sullivan. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Summers, Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—2h. 8m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	x	5	9	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	1

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Sorrell, Lawson, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Owens and Van Graafan. Time—1h. 44m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	x	4	9	1
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	8	1

Batteries—Welland, Kline and Ferrell; Brown, Lee, Harder and Pytlak. Winning pitcher—Welland. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h 37m.

Rice to Play Purdue

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—Rice Institute will meet Purdue, powerful Big Ten aggregation, on the gridiron at Lafayette, Ind., in 1934, Dr. Gaylord Johnson, business manager of Rice athletics, announced recently. The game will be played early on Oct. 6.

Johnny Vergez Is High in Praise Of Baseball in West

Young New York Infielder Compares Pacific Coast League and Majors

California—the cradle of major league baseball players.

This warm, sunny State, located on the shores of the Pacific, has for many years been sending stars to the National and American Leagues. The climate enables youngsters to play on the sandlots of the far West from January until December, which gives them a decided advantage over the youths of the East.

The list of present-day regulars who received their baseball schooling in and around the Pacific Coast League, is a lengthy one. It includes the names as Frank O'Doul, Tony Lazzeri, Larry French, Vernon Gomez, Willy Kamm, Johnny Vergez and Gus Suhr, all of whom have carved permanent places for themselves in major baseball. A short time ago this writer talked with Vergez, who, as you know, is a regular third baseman of the New York Giants, and this young man talked long and loud in his praise of the game on the coast.

"Having spent most of my career as a ball player on the coast, I believe I am qualified to talk on the subject," began Vergez. "In the large cities of California, practically every industrial organization has a baseball team. There are hundreds of leagues and associations throughout the state, that begin their season early in the spring and run it until late in the fall. There are high and even grammar school tournaments, with as much enthusiasm as is given to your college games here in the East. In Almeda, which is my home town, there are four parks available for the boys. They are nearly always occupied.

Comparison of Leagues

"Glance down the list of major leaguers and you will find that a large percentage were developed in the Pacific Coast League. I owe my success to that circuit, as do many others. Right now the league is full of potential stars waiting to be taken.

"Can I describe the difference between the Coast League and the National? There is a vast difference. In the first place the ball is so much livelier on the coast that it is difficult to make comparisons. A .400 batting average there would be diminished considerably if the National League ball was in play. The big difference, however, is in the pitching. Out there you are up against good pitching only about once a week, whereas in the National all the pitchers are good. A fellow may hit everything thrown at him for a few weeks, but some day the pitchers are going to find his weakness. It takes a real hitter to win a batting championship in this league.

"I realized an ambition in 1931 when the Giants purchased me from Oakland. Baseball has always been first with me and I naturally wanted to be a big leaguer. I guess all youngsters do. And now that that ambition has been realized, I have only one more goal to aim at—that is managership. I also believe that it is the secret ambition of every player to reach this peak.

"My stay with the Giants has been a happy one. I learn something every day. I have never experienced trouble with any particular pitcher. When I am hitting, they are all easy, but if I am in a slump, they are all hard to hit. Third base is my favorite position, I suppose because I have played there more than anywhere else. I was at short (shortstop) for a while at Oakland, but didn't care for it as well as third.

Most Difficult Play

"What is the most difficult play to make at third? I believe the answer to that starts with men on first and second bases and less than two out. The third baseman must decide whether or not the batter will bunt. If he does bunt, the baseman must decide in an instant whether to run in and take the ball or cover third and let the pitcher make the play. A mistake on this play has lost many a game. And remember this decision must be made instantly. I would say it is the hardest play on the diamond to make.

"The success of the Giants this season can be explained mostly in one word—pitching. Hubbell and Fitzsimmons have been great, but the coming through of Parmelee and Schumacher is what actually put us over the top. Critz is having a great year, so is Mancuso. For that matter, everyone is playing fine ball. Bill Terry, our manager, is a natural leader. He has taught most of us what a real handler of men can do, and I am sure he is at the helm of the Giants for many years to come.

"Naturally it will be a big disappointment to me not to be in the World Series, providing, of course, that the Giants win the pennant. But I know there is another year coming, and I can start all over again."

For three years now, Vergez has been regular third baseman of the Giants. He broke in under McGraw, who was probably the most severe baseball pilot in the country at that time. Vergez hit close to .280 his first season and a few points below that in 1932. This year he led the Giants at bat for several weeks, but later dropped below the .300 level. Mel Ott, one of the hardest hitters in the game, is the only other Giant to hit more homers than Vergez this season. Ott has 20 and Johnny 16.

The young infielder started his baseball career in the Texas League back in 1926 with San Antonio, but by 1928 was with the Oakland club in the Pacific Coast League. He hit .323 with the Oaks in 1929 and .307 the following year, and was purchased by the Giants.

Vergez is a hustler on and off the diamond. His hobbies are fishing and hunting, and every year after the season has closed he heads for the woods to seek relaxation after the long summer grind. Baseball is Vergez's game, and he should go far in it. He is a great fellow—we wish him well.

Mrs. Morford President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Ky.—Mrs. J. W. Morford of Lexington has been elected president of the Central Kentucky Women's Golf Association.

Giants Clinch Flag Though Beaten By St. Louis Cardinals

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	98	55	.615
Pittsburgh	82	69	.558
Chicago	82	67	.550
St. Louis	80	67	.544
Boston	78	68	.528
Brooklyn	69	83	.415
Philadelphia	58	95	.397
Cincinnati	57	90	.388

Results Sept. 19

Boston 3, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 12, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 12, Chicago 3.

The New York Giants clinched the 1933 National League baseball pennant yesterday, despite the fact that they dropped the final game of their western invasion to the St. Louis Cardinals, 12 to 3. The Pittsburgh Pirates lost their last mathematical chance to overtake the Giants when defeated in the second half of a doubleheader with the Phillies. New York thereby won the right to meet the American League winner, probably Washington, in the World Series, which opens at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 3. The Giants won their last pennant in 1924, and that year were beaten in the October classic by the Senators, four games to three.

Shortly after the game at St. Louis had begun, Manager Terry of the Giants, hearing that the Pirates had been beaten, put in his reserves for the remainder of the game. Hal Schumacher started for the Giants and yielded five hits and four runs in the first inning. Bill Walker pitched for the Cards and was never in serious trouble. Eugene Moore, rookie outfielder, and George Watkins each made four hits in five times at bat, the former getting a triple.

Making their final effort to stay in the pennant race, the Pirates sent their star left-hander, Larry French, against the Phillies in the opener, and he registered his eighteenth victory of the season. Tommy Thevenow drove in both of Pittsburgh's runs, the deciding one coming across in the ninth. Phil Collins stopped the Bucs in the second engagement with the help of some timely hitting by Bartell, Klein, Davis and Schulmerich.

Continuing their drive to reach the first division, the Boston Braves shut out Cincinnati yesterday at Redland Field, 3 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle between Ed Brandt and Benny Frey. The Braves started what proved to be their winning rally in the seventh. Randy Moore singled, was sacrificed along by Jordan and reached third on an infield out. He stayed there for nearly one hour and a half, however, for the game was interrupted that length of time by rain. After the intermission, Thompson singled Moore home.

Brooklyn pounded three Chicago pitchers for 16 safeties yesterday and a 12-to-3 victory. They drove Lon Warneke out of the box in the fifth and continued their assault on Bud Tinning and Charlie Root. Hutcheson and Flowers hit homers for the winners, while Kiki Cuyler did likewise for the Cubs. Ray Benge went the distance in the Brooklyn box. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	x	12	17	0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	10	1

Batteries — Walker and O'Farrell; Schumacher, Spencer, Clark and Mancuso, Richards. Losing pitcher — Schumacher. Umpires—McGrew, Klem and Rigler. Time —1h. 47m.

At Pittsburgh—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2	7	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8	0

Batteries—French and Grace; Grabowski and Davis. Umpires—Quigley and Stark. Time—1h. 27m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	3	10	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	2	8	0

Batteries—Collins and Davis, Todd; Smith and Padden. Umpires—Stark and Quigley. Time—1h. 41m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	3	8	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	1

Batteries—Brandt and Hogan; Frey, Kolp and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 28m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	—	12	16	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	3	10	1

Batteries—Benge and Lopez, Outen; Warneke, Tinning, Root and Hartnett, Phelps. Losing pitcher—Warneke. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 3m.

Fifeshire Wins Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The 1933 Scottish intercounty cricket championship has been won by the players of Fifeshire, who lost only two of their 11 games. Seven ended in a win outright and the remaining two were drawn. The county captain, W. Anderson, who also captains the Scottish national side, led his county brilliantly, and was well supported by a team of promising youngsters. This was Fifeshire's fourth success in a tournament which was instituted in 1902. The other successes were 1926, 1927 and in 1931, when they tied with Aberdeenshire. Most victories in the championship have been gained by Forfarshire. The nine years when the men from Forfarshire finished at the top of the standing were 1902, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1920, 1928, 1930 and 1932.

International League Playoff

(Finals)

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	2	1	.667
Buffalo	1	2	.333

Result Sept. 19

Rochester 6, Buffalo 3.

Homers Win for Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—Two home runs by Estel Crabtree and Ray Pepper and Jim Lindsey's excellent relief pitching set down the Buffalo Bisons here yesterday, 6 to 3, and gave the Rochester Red Wings a 2-to-1 advantage in the final playoff series for the International League championship. More than 4000 watched the two clubs play to a 3-all tie for four innings, and then saw Pepper hit a circuit smash over the left-field fence off John Wilson, with Crabtree on base.

Maltese Swimmer's Endurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALTA—An amazing display of endurance was given here by Arthur Rizzio, a Maltese swimmer who recently attempted to swim from Sicily to Malta, a distance of 53 miles. He was within 13 miles of his objective when owing to a strong adverse current he was compelled to give up after being in the open sea for 52h. 53m.

Hall Wins Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENTOWN, Penna.—J. Gilbert Hall of East Orange, N. J., recently captured the Pennsylvania state clay court tennis championship by defeating Samuel Gilpin of Philadelphia in the final, 9—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Union Pacific Gross

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad reports August gross income of $10,137,992, compared with $9,629,355 for the like month last year. Net operating income was $1,980,235, compared with $1,-689,613 a year ago.

Sound Yacht Team Increases Its Lead In Bermuda Series

Sound Interclub-Bermuda Yacht Series

Yacht and Country	Points
Aileen, United States	24¼
Canvasback, United States	24
Susan, United States	23½
Cardinal, Bermuda	20
Kenboy, United States	19¼
Starling, Bermuda	13
Flirt, Bermuda	13
Cyrie II, Bermuda	9

Team Championship Standing

Country	Won	Lost	Points
United States	3	1	90
Bermuda	1	3	55

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 20—The Long Island Sound interclub yachts again showed their rudders to the invading yachtsmen from Bermuda in the fourth of the series of international one-design races yesterday, and all that they now need to do to take the series is to win one more race. Yesterday's victory gave them three in the four races held, and a point total of 90 as against one of 55 for the visiting yachtsmen. By finishing second in yesterday's race, Corny Shields, sailing Aileen, became the high-point scorer of the series with 24¼. Canvasback, sailed by Gordon Raymond, finished third yesterday, and is now second to Aileen in the standing with 24 points.

Yesterday found the Sound yachts taking four of the first five places. Cardinal, sailed by Bayard Dill, was the only Bermuda boat able to place among the first five and she finished fourth. This also makes her the high-point yacht of the visitors with 20 points scored in the four races held. The race yesterday was held under the auspices of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The course was a 10-mile triangle, which furnished a beat, a run and a close reach. There was a west-northwest wind of about 19 miles an hour and a choppy sea. Kenboy, sailed by Arthur Knapp, finished first by a margin of 1m. 12s., over Aileen. The summary:

United States-Bermuda One-Design Yacht Race

Start, 2:30. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht	Finish
Kenboy, United States	4 59 57
Aileen, United States	5 01 09
Canvasback, United States	5 03 23
Cardinal, Bermuda	5 02 44
Susan, United States	5 04 03
Flirt, Bermuda	5 04 03
Cyric II, Bermuda	5 04 46
Starling, Bermuda	5 05 46

Jane McCullough Wins Medal With 79

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20—Jane McCullough of the Huntington Valley Country Club, captured the medal in the twenty-first annual Berthellyn Cup golf tournament yesterday over the Huntington Valley links, near here.

Miss McCullough's 79 is two strokes over the record round set about a year ago by Frances Williams of St. David's (Penna.) Golf Club, who yesterday had an 83 to finish third behind Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of the Merion Cricket Club, thrice winner of the Berthellyn Cup. Mrs. Hurd's score was 82. The cards:

Berthellyn Cup Golf Tournament

Qualifying Round

Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Valley	79
Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Merion	82
Frances Williams, St. David's	83
Eleanor Wilson, Spring Haven	84
Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley	84
Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich	85
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia	87
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion	87
Helen Bock, Huntington Valley	88
Mrs. J. Walker Hoopes, Kennett Square	88
Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion	88
Mrs. David Norton, Chicago	88
Fritzi Steifel, Wheeling, W. Va	88
Mrs. Norman P. Rood, Wilmington	88
Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass	89
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley	90

Disappearing Pond Is 'Jailed' In New Hampshire by Long Dam

Witcher Brook, Which Became Large Pond When Beavers or Men Threw a Barrier Across It, Is Being Harnessed Again by CCC Boys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BENTON, N. H.—Benton's disappearing pond will wander no more. Nature's "sleight-of-hand" tricks will be of no avail against a new 12-foot cement barrier being erected to "jail" for good this itinerant body of water.

Twice has tiny Witcher Brook swelled its chest and become 250-acre Long Pond. Twice Long Pond has linked with Father Time to cut down man- and beaver-made dams and dwindle to just Witcher Brook.

But the Civilian Conservation Corps is building a dam to transform the dismal swamp land, which used to be the bottom of the pond, into one of New Hampshire's richest scenic and fishing treasures. When the dam, 400 feet long, stretches across the valley floor, Witcher Brook will again become Long Pond.

A lumberman's splash dam, storing up water for "log-floating" power, first "arrested" Witcher Brook and made it a pond. But denuded hills eventually forced the lumbermen's retreat. Nature, in time, reached up her sleeve, pulled out the right trick and destroyed the dam.

Then a colony of beaver engineers moved in. Armed with experience, not book knowledge, these engineers saw an opportunity to block the brook with little work. Sharp teeth and a few well-placed logs restored the dam. The pond refilled. The beaver settled down to a comfortable and busy life.

Nature's place this time was taken by trappers who, with a few sticks of dynamite, destroyed the beavers' engineering triumph. Again Long Pond slipped into Witcher Brook. Again its bed reverted to swamp land.

For years only water-blackened stumps and snags "inhabited" the area. Recently, however, the region's scenic beauty roused a group of nature lovers and sportsmen to action. Restoration of the old pond developed into a regional discussion issue.

The United States Forest Service became interested but the necessary funds were lacking. Interested persons helped to solve this problem by contributing $650, which came within $180 of paying for the necessary materials for the dam. Then came the C. C. C. to make the work possible.

Since May 15 an average of 60 husky C. C. C. men have been clearing the 250 acres of stumps and snags, cleaning the pond banks and laying the foundations of the dam. Cement now is being poured into the forms.

By the end of fall the pond bed will be cleared off. Witcher Brook, after tossing along a rocky course, will slip into a nice, wide bed where it can stretch out and relax.

Next season Long Pond will be a trout fishermen's Utopia. No magic will be performed to put over this trick—just plain fish stocking.

The area also is foreseen as one of New Hampshire's most desirable tourist Meccas. Unsurpassed scenery, with trees growing to the water's edge, is expected to bring New Hampshire swift financial return. Mr. James E. Scott, supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest in which the pond is located, predicts increased tourist receipts for local a daily average of 364,958.

farmers. This will mean the difference between low and good living standards for many farmers.

Deer and other game also will be aided through the Long Pond operations. John H. Finley, State Fisheries and Game Commissioner, plans to establish a fourth state game refuge along the entire 3000-acre Witcher Brook drainage.

To increase tourist use of the pond banks, a public camping ground may be established by the Forest Service. Every possible attraction will be developed along scenic beauty lines.

To make the pond more accessible, the C. C. C. is improving the north and south road between Benton and Glencliffe—a beautiful drive down a tree-edged lane.

From the north, the pond is reached from Route 112—a five-mile drive. From the south, Route 25 leads to the southern end of the Long Pond Road, near Glencliffe.

Mr. R. M. Hutchinson is in charge of the pond work. Mr. Richard L. LaPoint is the engineer constructing the dam.

Letician Arbitrators To Meet on Oct. 20

BOGOTA, Colombia, Sept. 20 (By U. P.)—Conferences for the purpose of settling the dispute between Colombia and Peru over the Leticia corridor in the Upper Amazon will begin at Rio de Janeiro Oct. 20, the Government announced yesterday. Señor Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez, Foreign Minister, and Guillermo Valencia will leave Bogota by airplane for Barranquilla this week and board the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta for New York, where they will arrive Sept. 26.

The Foreign Minister will be joined in New York by Señor Alfonso Lopez, also a delegate to the Leticia conference, and who is scheduled to arrive in New York Sept. 24. They will proceed to Rio de Janeiro on the steamship Western Union, sailing Oct. 7, and arriving there Oct. 19, the day before the conferences open.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 20 (By U. P.)—The Ministry of Education announced yesterday that the Colombian and Peruvian conferees on the Leticia dispute will be offered space in the National Library for their conferences.

Balchen Is Located In Cape Town Hospital

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 20 (AP)—Bernt Balchen, American aviator who disappeared yesterday, finally showed up this noon at the Volks Hospital.

During the period of his absence Balchen got in touch by telephone several times with Sir Hubert Wilkins, his fellow exbplorer, and other associates. He and Sir Hubert are en route to the antarctic with the Lincoln Ellsworth expedition.

August Pipe Line Deliveries

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Deliveries of crude oil by the eight pipe-line companies, comprising the eastern group of the old Standard Oil Company of New Jersey pipeline companies, totaled 61,720,276 barrels in eight months this year, a daily average of 253,992. In the same period of 1932 their deliveries totaled 64,659,725 barrels, a daily average of 264,958.

How to make the Most of Leisure

Are you making the most of the leisure hours which the Bank of Free Time places to your credit each day? Are they a gilt-edged investment for you or merely hours that bring meager or no returns?

Modern men and women enjoy more free time than was ever dreamed of by those who lived a generation ago, for machines in the home, at the office and on the road have lengthened leisure hours. And with this lengthening there is coming a desire to plan free time more carefully and use it in a way that shall broaden and deepen experience.

In accord with this trend in modern thought

The Christian Science Monitor

is printing a series of 18 articles, October 23 to November 11, entitled

INVESTING YOUR LEISURE

These stories, twelve of which will be written in the United States and six overseas, will discuss the problem of the new leisure and show how it can be happily utilized to express one's individuality. Gardening, painting, sports, dramatics, dancing, handicrafts and many other hobbies and pursuits will be surveyed to show how they can be followed at small expense and with much enjoyment.

Don't be just a "sitter in the sun." Make your reservations now for this guide to happier leisure hours by signing the coupon.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway

England Helps Misguided Boys To 'Make Good'

Eight Out of 10 Leaving Borstal Institute Are Found Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Every month more than 50 boys come out from a period of educational detention in the Borstal Institutes of Great Britain. Every month—despite each one of them having a "criminal record" behind him—eight out of 10 are found jobs.

To discover suitable employment and to help the lads to make good in it is the work of the Borstal Association, a voluntary body, of which the Home Secretary is the president, and an account of how this is done is given in the association's report, which has recently been issued.

"Of the 774 lads discharged in 1932," says the report, "687 are, or have been, in work, and for many of the less robust or less fortunate of them, several jobs in succession have been found."

This, it is stated, is due to the untiring efforts of the association members, of the regular staff, and of the "numerous employers who, in spite of unprecedented anxiety and worries, have found time to sympathise" and to give one or more of the lads a chance to find his feet.

Borstal Institutions receive only youthful misfits and failures. Any lad may be sent to Borstal if he is between the ages of 16 and 21, and if it appears expedient that, by reason of his criminal tendencies, he should be subject to a period of detention during which instruction and discipline should aid in his reformation.

"The physical and mental condition of many of them," the report states, "has made it a perpetual struggle to keep up to the speed required by modern life," and it is not to be expected that Borstal can, in every case, make good stuff out of this material.

In spite of such unpropitious conditions, however, the Borstal Association claims never to fail a lad who asks for help on his discharge. When nearing that day, a letter is sent to him in which his position among 3,000,000 unemployed men is made clear. "It will be hard to find a job at first" runs this letter—in promising not only help in finding work, but, where necessary, working clothes and tools as well—"but life consists largely in making fresh starts. If you fall down, get up again at once and go ahead."

On the morning of his discharge he is taken to the office of the association in London and is passed from there to the care of the associate in the town in which he will be living. Under the guidance of this associate, he is helped according to his special needs.

"But for the help of our subscribers and associates," the report concludes, many of the lads would be "driven into that wolf-pack of criminals who prey upon their own people, their neighbours and the community and leave a trail of misery and annoyance as they pass from disaster to disaster. If help is available, there is evidence that a fair proportion will make good, and become useful and law-abiding citizens."

Highway Jobs Awarded

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20 (AP)—The Lane Construction Corporation of Meriden, Conn., was low bidder yesterday on a contract involving construction of 7.28 miles of highway in Jefferson County. D'Onfro Bros., Inc., of Leominster, Mass., was low bidder for 9.18 miles of construction in the Meco-Caroga Lake and Gloversville-Meco highways.

France Controls Air Services

★ ★ ★

Companies Merged to Prevent Waste; Routes Spreading Toward the Far East

★ ★ ★

By Sisley Huddleston

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—All of the French civilian air services have been reorganized. There has been a gigantic reconstruction. The five big air line companies have been merged and it is anticipated that far greater efficiency will be shown, and that remarkable developments in the linking of European countries, and of Europe with other continents, will be successfully undertaken.

Matters have not always gone smoothly. It would, perhaps, have been too much to expect the steady growth of the various companies without competition, intrigues, and even scandals. There had to be a period of experimentation. Yet the very difficulties encountered have brought about the wise decision to amalgamate into one company called Air-France.

M. Pierre Cot, the Minister of Air, has begun his political career well. He has shown unusual activity and intelligence. Not content to rely on expert advice, he learned how to fly, and made himself acquainted with the mechanics of aviation. He examined the business side of flying and judiciously weighed the possibilities of further progress.

The chief point to be noted is that the state is now virtually the master of commercial aviation. There had been a lack of coöperation and a clash of interests. The young industry has grown up in a somewhat haphazard manner. There was a good deal of waste and in some cases, of incompetence. Machines were made which were of doubtful utility. The constructors were encouraged by state subsidies which did not depend on the proved air-worthiness of the craft. Generally the conviction grew of the need for a "fresh deal."

⁂

Subsidies in the early stages were obviously necessary. The state was right in helping to build up a civilian air force. But the system was liable to abuse. From the beginning it was understood that as soon as possible aviation must learn to fly with its own wings and not be kept in the air by government support.

There are few places in Europe to which one cannot now get by air. The other week there was inaugurated a regular night service from Paris to Marseilles. Brussels, London, Amsterdam, Strasbourg, Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia, Constantinople, and other towns are linked up by French air routes. There are services to Corsica, Barcelona, to Algiers, and there will shortly be a service to Madagascar. One can fly to Casablanca and other parts of North Africa, and thence by way of Africa to South America. The Far East has been brought nearer by the enterprise of the Air-Orient. There was much cause for satisfaction, but at the same time the financial arrangements could hardly be regarded as sound.

While some of the lines worked fairly well, more than three-fourths of the revenue of the air lines, taken together, come from the state. The amounts required were swelling, and it was apparent that flying was not becoming a paying proposition. An analysis of the figures of the cost of connecting certain overseas places to the metropolitan country revealed high expenditures for small results. In one case it appeared that each ton of transport burdened the txpayer by more than $20,000. The time had come to effect a thorough overhauling—to improve what was good and to scrap what was bad. Above all the state could not afford to go on paying for experiments which led nowhere, which were begun without its approval, and carried on without its control. Lavishness which could be justified a few years ago had now to give way to efficiency.

⁂

According to powers which were given to the state by a bill passed last year, the subsidies were reduced and the state received real control. Twenty-five per cent of the shares were to be held by the state but this holding was sufficient to give to the state what was virtually a right of veto. The representatives of the Government could hold up any decision until it had been referred to the responsible minister.

By making use of these powers, M. Cot forced the companies into fusion. The alternative was the dissolving of the companies and the sale of the material. There was some resistance but there was no real choice. Thus the state has already imposed economies, abolished fruitless subsidies, and obtained a firm control of all that is done. There is little doubt that the most worthwhile services will now be developed and that the best types of machines will be used.

The competition of other countries has been increased. The Germans have made great strides in European services and in services overseas. British air traffic, despite criticism, is undoubtedly improving. The Dutch company is showing profits. There is a call for regular air mail deliveries to South America and the Far East, to India and to Australia. This new French move will give impetus to the world-wide employment of airplanes for travel and transport.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Sault Ste. Marie: Christian Science Hall, 620 Queen Street East, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

United States

Connecticut

Middletown: Middletown High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Sept. 22. Radiocast Station WOL, 1310 kilocycles.

Massachusetts

Concord: Church Edifice, Monument Square, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

Great Barrington: Mahaiwie Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

Greenfield: Odd Fellows Hall, 31 Federal Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

New Bedford: Church Edifice, County and Mill Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

New Jersey

Lambertville (auspices Society, Raven Rock): Strand Theater, Coryell Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 24.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, near Parsons Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.

Greenwich: I. O. O. F. Temple, Academy Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 29.

Newburg: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 30.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Rochester (joint lecture): Lyceum Theater, 12:15 p. m., Sept. 27. Radiocast Station WHAM, 1160 kilocycles.

Woodstock: League Studio Hall, State Road, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.

Pittsburgh (joint lecture): The Stanley Theater, 207 Seventh Street, 3:15 p. m., E. S. T. Sept. 24.

Vermont

Barre: Woman's Club Hall, 8. p. m., Sept. 26.

West Virginia

Fairmont: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Theaters

"Spring in Autumn"

Tremont Theater, Boston—Arthur J. Beckhard and Irving A. Isaacs present Blanche Yurka in "Spring in Autumn," a comedy in three acts by Gregorio Martinez-Sierra, with Richard Hale. Beginning Sept. 19, 1933.

The program did not betray the translator or adapter of this play—a rather serious omission, since there is reason to suspect that he and the director ought to bear more responsibility than the author for the production. It is easy to believe that the original piece, as played in Spanish before a native audience, may have been a characteristic and delightful light comedy. But the presentation on the opening night at the Tremont was diffuse, badly put together and slow-paced. There are long stretches during which the play stands still while characters evidently intended to be comic talk tediously of matters which have no bearing on the business in hand. Entrances and exits are engineered with small regard to probability. There is a mixture of styles; from sophisticated comedy we are switched to farce and thence to sentimental romance. The players, uncertain of their lines and business, try to make up by physical motion for the absence of mental action. Nevertheless, there is a play there, which may be brought to life through radical deletions, sharp speeding up and hard rehearsing.

Miss Yurka plays a temperamental prima donna. It is not the happiest casting imaginable for her. But Miss Yurka is a fine actress and a good trouper, and she struggled nobly. She had not got inside the part and was uncertain of her lines, and consequently she was compelled to rely more upon her personal charm than is her wont. Happily, being well endowed in that particular, she came through with credit in a sort of Jane-Cowlish performance. And she offered one stunt that sets a mark for Mme. Jeritza to shoot at: she sang the "Vissi d'arte" from "Tosca"—or the first phrase of it—while standing on her head. This was very effective. When she has mastered the rôle, no doubt she will give an interpretation more worthy of her stature as an artist.

Mr. Hale seemed even more ill at ease as the diva's husband who plots to bring her back, after 16 years, to him and their daughter. Mr. Hugh Rennie—the daughter's suitor—seems in danger of becoming a type actor. Miss Helen Walpole was a naïve daughter and a naïve actress. The other members of the cast will probably be brought into line if the direction takes a firm hand with them. The first-night audience was vastly amused. L. A. S.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

The last of the summer series of exhibitions is being held at the Boston Art Club. The series proved to be worth while, providing the city with displays during the quietest season, and also offering an opportunity to a number of artists to show their works.

Sculptures by Mr. Franz H. Denghausen attract attention immediately. His portraits exhibit quite prominently the vivid personalities of the models. Mr. Denghausen tries to evince the qualities of temperament which characterize the individual. To this end, he manipulates the clay in a mobile, highly accented manner. Age, reverence, sleep, crassness are conveyed through dramatically rendered surfaces. Mr. Denghausen, nevertheless, does not lose sculptural values; form is carefully considered despite the impressionistic manner in which details are handled. The sculptor, to attain an animated surface, resorts to roughness of handling and to unfinished effects. He presses little pellets of soft clay on the smooth surface, thus imparting a rugged, forceful effect. This method is employed by one school of contemporary sculptors; another school considers it superficial, careless and irresponsible. Mr. Denghausen, however, does not resort to the manner because of laziness. He exercises a rigorous discipline.

Idyllic pictures abound amidst the painting exhibits. The contributors vary in viewpoint. There are maritime portrayals by the industrious Mr. Frank Vining Smith, who paints a clipper ship with as much attention to detail as if he were building a ship model. His paintings are records and they should interest greatly those devoted to the pursuits of navigation. To the laymen they are very attractive pictures.

Mr. Theophile Schneider proves to be the enfant terrible of the group. He ruffles the conservative quiet with some slight—ever so slight, of course—hints of modernism. Mr. J. Eliot Enneking comes next with some sunny depictions of rural New England. All is abloom in Mr. Enneking's pictures; the sun envelops everything in its golden warmth. A soothing optimism prevails.

Other contributors are Joseph Butera, who shows some crayon portraits; Alice Geary, who also paints rustic scenes, but in a quiet, thoughtful manner, and Jean Nutting Oliver, who portrays people in terms of her own gentle sentiments.

By Mr. Horace R. Burdick, 60 years a member of the Boston Art Club, there are assembled a number of landscape miniatures. D. A.

Stage Notes

The Playcrafters announce two new plays for production this season: "Summer by the Sea," by A. A. Whifflekin, Oct. 13-14; and "Not to the Swift," by John C. Ritchey, Nov. 23-24.

English Sell 20,000 Trees; Afforestation Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — While nearly 20,000 trees, including many famous oaks, are being sold this year in the Needwood Forest district of Staffordshire for felling and clearance between 1936 and 1941, extensive afforestation is being carried out in another part of the county.

During the past year the Forestry Commissioners have planted 147 acres of land on Cannock Chase, making a total of about 3000 acres afforested in the district in the past seven years. The number of trees planted in the seven years has been about 8,000,000.

Green Mountain Repertory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last two summers, the hills of southern Vermont have been the scene of an interesting experiment in the theater. In the little town of Putney a group known as the Repertory Playhouse Associates has taken its first steps toward establishing a permanent repertory company in New York in 1934.

Following in the tradition of the "art theater," Mr. Herbert V. Gellendré, R. P. A.'s director, has sought to develop each detail of production for the achievement of a well-rounded performance in which the most incidental character is treated not as a mere extra but as an essential element in the dramatic pattern.

Singing and the dance assume positions as important as acting in Mr. Gellendré's program. Each member of the company is required to be proficient in all three. Such training naturally makes for an unusually rich performance.

⁂

With these facts in mind, one may approach the recent R. P. A. production of Dana Burnet's "It Is a Strange House," given recently during the closing repertory week at Putney. It is a stirring play, reproducing through lucid symbolism the twentieth-century scene on a broad canvas which brings into relative focus the sociological, religious and economic problems of the "house"—in other words, modern life.

Laura Gilchrist, a young woman of wealth, hears the strangely fascinating song of Stressman, the poet, seeks him out and implores him to guide her through the "house," to acquaint her with its social injustices, its class conventions, its happiness and misery.

Stressman's song is intended to lead the masses out of bondage, to bring a new order into the "house." But it fails. The masses mistrust him because he is not one of them and his language is not theirs. He is from the "garret," they from the "basement."

It is the Negro sewer cleaner who gives them their song finally. It is not a song at all, but a weird, rhythmic chant, the expression of brute force. Higher and higher it rises until the spirit of revolt is born and the basement dwellers attack those of the upper rooms as they are banqueting. But shortly after defeating their oppressors, the masses begin fighting among themselves and fall likewise.

⁂

It is in the final scene, in the garden to which Laura and Stressman have escaped, that we learn Mr. Burnet's solution to the riddle. Society as a whole, he says, will defeat itself. Enlightened individual thought, as represented by the poet and Laura, must go beyond the "house," must find the escape which mechanically constructed social systems cannot offer.

Allegory carries with it tremendous possibilities and likewise obvious dangers. Stylized acting, the use of choruses, expressionistic lighting and sets all lend themselves to this type of play. At the same time, it is important that the symbolism be clarified, not obscured, through these methods. The sensitive approach of Mr. Gellendré and his group saves the play from degenerating into a mere spectacle. Dramatic sequence, conflict and the thread of plot are never at the mercy of stage trickery.

One might recognize individual merits, but that would not be in keeping with the group spirit which animates R. P. A. Suffice it to say that in a company in which almost every actor played at least two parts, the vividness of each individual performance showed careful study and training which recalled the ideals though hardly the accomplishment, of the Moscow Art Theater.

The same week R. P. A. presented a boisterous Russian farce, "Squaring the Circle," by Valentine Kataev. An enthusiastic audience, once it had become accustomed to the rather violent method of performance, thoroughly enjoyed watching young Russia poke fun at itself.

The party scene in "Squaring the Circle" showed how song and dance can be made a natural and integral part of a play, not merely a frill dragged in to bolster up a performance.

Besides the Putney group, R. P. A. is preparing Negro repertory company for a New York opening this winter. J. D. B.

Good Farm Season Aids Manchurians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun) Manchuria—Improvement in world prices for agricultural products, Manchuria's principal exports, has encouraged the Manchoukuo Government to speed up its construction program. Revenues for the coming year are now expected to exceed estimates. Bids have been asked for several government buildings at Hsinking, Harbin and Mukden, in addition to those already started. The South Manchuria Railway has decided to spend 150,000,000 yen during the coming year on railway improvements and subsidiary enterprises.

With the exception of the Chinese Eastern, every railway in Manchuria reports a steadily increasing volume of freight and passenger traffic, which means increased revenue for the Government.

The government highway bureau announces that it hopes to complete a motor highway from Mukden to Dairen within a year. Surveys have been completed for 20,000 miles of new highways in Manchuria and Jehol. The Central Bank has paid a first installment of 35 per cent of the former Government's obligations to local Chinese merchants.

Factory Employment Up 7 P.C.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20—Factory employment in Pennsylvania in August gained 7 per cent over July, according to figures compiled by Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank from 68 manufacturing industries which in August employed over 375,000. This was the largest monthly increase this year, indicating Pennsylvania factories in August added almost 30,000 wage earners.

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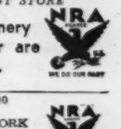
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7019 Garrett Rd.
Boulevard 197
Shoes called for and delivered.

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
Family Laundry Service — Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

WILKINSBURG

CARRS QUALITY COAL
Penhurst 1600
Clean—Fine Ash—No Clinkers
202 Calwell-Graham Bldg. — Wilkinsburg

YORK

C. W. DIETZ
16-18 N. SHERMAN STREET
Milk and Cream
Try Our Guernsey Pasteurized Milk

"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-48 JEFFERSON AVE. YORK, PENNA

Lay-Away Sale of
BLANKETS
At Pre-Inflation Prices
25c now, 25c a week, will hold your Blankets for you.
STILLMAN'S, York, Penna.

Quality with Service
at
LESHER'S SILK SHOP
120 W. MARKET STREET
SILKS, SCARFS, HOSIERY
NEGLIGEE, PAJAMAS

YORK FUR SHOP
Exclusive Furriers
FUR REPAIRING, FUR REMODELLING
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET, YORK, PA.

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

Dedham

THE charm of river frontage, fine view, expanse of lawn and the setting of beautiful trees combine to give added appeal to this dignified residence with 3 acres land. Here one may enjoy restful seclusion without isolation. Briefly the house includes 5 master's chambers, 3 baths and 2 lavatories with ample service quarters. Garage. Ryde Park 0438 or COM. 0031 (Boston)

APTHORP CO.
HARRISON O.

FOR SALE—12-room house, top-floor apartment, 4 rooms and bath; oil burner, hot-water system, 2-car garage; excellent neighborhood. 62 New England Ave., Summit, N. J.

HOUSE of unusual charm, 1 acre ground, available in excellent neighborhood; pleasant commuting town, 17 miles from New York City; commodious for family of 4 or more; owners have interests elsewhere; right price to principals. Box X-56, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, New York City.

NICHOLS, CONN.—Nearly new home, living room 17x29, completely equipped kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 1 bath finished, another partly finished; space for maid's room and bath; oil burner, incinerator, electric range, attached 2-car heated garage, over an acre of land. Write Box X-55, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $80, 8 $85; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. M. COOPER, 336 Huntington Ave., Boston, KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3213.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage, ASP. 7050.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Adjacent to The Mother Church
ONE TO FOUR ROOMS
Reasonable Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston — KEN. 0482

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., telephone STAdium 2789—3-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $30-$60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Six nice rooms, bath, first floor, improvements, open porch, garage; convenient location; reasonable. 38 Burke Sts. So. 2-8363 or 7040.

89 MARLBORO STREET
Furnished living room suite, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, elevator; quiet, beautiful house. Call before 11 a. m. (Boston).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—3-room apartment, nicely furnished, sleeping porch, garage; lower, 2-family; excellent location. Long. 3634.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Park Slope, 180 Sterling Place—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment, Frigidaire; both subways. Ne. 8-7351. JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK CITY, 151 East 44th—Third floor, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath; very reasonable. Vanderbilt 3-2818 mornings. Single rooms also.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Upper floor 2-family, 4 or 5 rooms, heated; excellent location; Newkirk-Brighton express; sun room, garage. 632 E. 18th St. Mansfield 6-5995.

NEW YORK CITY—7 W. 65th St.
A few steps from Central Park. Only 3 blocks to Second Church.
2 rooms, bath (non-housek'ping) $37 to $40
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette . . . . . $53 to $60
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette . . . . . $62 to $68
3 rooms, bath, kitchen . . . . . $70 to $75
Wood-burning fireplaces; Electrolux. Splendid transit facilities. Refined and cultured atmosphere. See Mr. Worthington, TRafalgar 7-5545.

4 ROOMS unfurnished; Craftex, redecorated, ceiling to floor. W. J. SHAY, 1132 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Asp. 7815.

HOUSES FURNISHED

CHARMING home to let for winter; oil heat, electric refrigeration; desirable surroundings. Greenwood, Mass. Call Crystal 1413.

GOING south, will let my home furnished, reasonable, to right party. 8 Glen Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. Winchester 1956.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 515 Linden Ave. York, Pa. Tel 59383

39 CRESCENT AVE., Melrose, Mass.—Quiet, harmonious, country home; experienced care for elderly, or those needing special attention.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 43 Summit Avenue—Sunny, homelike, furnished or unfurnished rooms $4 to $10; board optional. Asp. 6409.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, with board if desired near car and bus lines; Christian Scientists preferred (colored). 281 So. 7th. Market 2-0688.

PHILADELPHIA SUBURB, 69th Street Section, near Elevated—Attractive room, excellent table; private home, 539 Larchwood Avenue, Boulevard 2398.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS., 73 Mt. Vernon St.—Ideal home for elderly people; large, sunny rooms, suitable for couples; tray service if desired. Call Parkway 0676.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful old homestead, modernized, 4 open fireplaces, excellent cuisine; every opportunity for rest and recreation; private school on same estate offers French, Art, Music and other interests; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Rooms, 2 with baths, garage, kitchenette or kitchen privileges, oil heat; permanent or transient; moderate prices. MRS. LESLIE, Lon. 8897.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card salespeople, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, also de luxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179-C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED

INTELLIGENT middle-aged couple will make home of dignity and distinction for those financially able to pay for same; understand management of servants, etc.; highest references; will go anywhere. J. ELDREDGE, General Delivery, Beverly Hills, Calif.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic, silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOEHLA, Dept. S-24, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit! 21-Folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments. You buy outright. Samples on approval. WANDLESS, 6623 Ridge Blvd., Dept. S-1, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD Salespeople—Beautiful 21-Folder $1 assortment—mostly parchments. Costs you 50c. Samples on approval. Also Gift Wrappings. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices, excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN with exceptional experience in advertising mechanical material, with 18 years' advertising agency background which can be applied to any of the graphic arts trades. P-25, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

WANT connection as resident representative on Pacific Coast for eastern manufacturer; commission basis; responsible; wide experience in merchandising, wholesaling and distributing. Address S. H. L., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS., 221 Auburn St.—Large, pleasant alcove room, furnished for light housekeeping; adjoining room if desired. W. Newton 1793-J.

BOSTON, 196 Huntington Ave.—Reasonable, warm, pleasant rooms, business people preferred; opposite the Christian Science church. MRS. M. H. HARDY.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon Street—Large, comfortable, attractive room; private bath, twin beds; single room; meals near; refined people.

BOSTON, 306 Newbury St.—Rooms, homelike atmosphere, fireplaces; students or business people; board optional; reasonable. Ken. 6365.

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsborough St.—Bright, well furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Comm. 8133.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant, attractively furnished rooms in quiet apt.; transients welcome. MRS. MERRITT, Com. 1136.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny room with fireplace near bathroom; $6 for 1 person, $7 for 2. 232 Commonwealth Ave., Ken. 3353.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1032. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, MASS., 28 Clearway St., Suite 4—Unfurnished room, kitchen privileges; rent $8; near The Mother Church.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 82 Perry St.—Comfortable, quiet room, continuous hot water, small family. Long. 6458.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, pleasant rooms in private home, near car line; reasonable. Tel. Longwood 0165.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — In small, private home, bright, airy, furnished rooms; excellent location. 79 Aspinwall Ave. Long. 1360.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful room, detached house, private home; 20 minutes N. Y. (express station); rent $5. 109 East 13th, Buckminster 2-8519.

CHICAGO—Rooms in refined Hyde Park home; 10 minutes FAIR, L. C., bus, surface; $1.00 up. COOPER, 5129 Dorchester, HYD. 5970.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th (10N)—Private family offers attractive sunny double, 3 windows, twin beds; reasonable. Schuyler 4-9305.

NEW YORK CITY, 345 West 70th St., Apt. 3-E—Large, clean room, piano; near church, subway; private entrance; reasonable.

PHILADELPHIA, 5036 Walnut St.—Bright, attractive, furnished rooms, near bath, modern home, continuous hot water; most convenient location; very reasonable. Phone Granite 3910.

HOUSES TO LET

LEXINGTON, MASS.—Modern single, 6 rooms, porches and heated garage; adjacent to golf course; $65. Tel. Lex. 1083-R.

MODERN house to let in Boston; 10 rooms, 4 baths, automatic oil heat; off Esplanade at West Hill Place; unfurnished except draperies; $150 per month. M. R. CHADBOURNE, 3 West Hill Place.

PAYING GUESTS

EXCELLENT accommodations for one or two guests in my home. MRS. ANNE HUGGARD, 9 School St., Dedham, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, morning hours; reasonable rental; Grand Central district. 350 Madison Ave. N. Y. C. (Room 1012). Tel. Van. 3-9100.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 rooms, nicely furnished, 3 afternoons a week. 1239 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED — MEN

WANTED—Cheerful young girl, evenings only, sleep in; Christian Scientist preferred; N. Y. C. resident only; references exchanged; give age and telephone. Write Box M-29, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED —WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-waitress wanted for private home in country; references necessary. MRS. SHAUN KELLY, Glen Crannie Farm, Richmond, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER, proven ability all branches office work, sales experience; highest references. Box T-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN, 59, will make himself generally useful or exchange janitor work for room and board; Christian Scientist preferred. B. SARALE, c/o Blank, 456 Atkins Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILTON, MASS. — Position wanted by middle-aged Protestant man. Blue Hills 3232.

SINGLE man, 37, earnestly seeks to serve; formerly high-school teacher, recent years accountant and active outdoor work. Maine woods sporting camp; interview solicited. E. SHERMAN, 10 Sherman St., Portland, Me.

YOUNG man, musician, desires position as companion-secretary-attendant to man; prefers to travel; references. R. B. MALONEY, 9 Montgomery Ave., Somerville, Mass. Som. 4662.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORK and cooking, exp.; colored; trustworthy; splendid ref. Unl. 4-4293. Write Box N-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, German, music, experienced, best references, wishes position. STAIB, 106 Pinehurst Ave. (Apt. 41 B), New York City. Wadsworth 3-7077.

POSITION as hostess or assistant in tea room; 2 years' experience managing exclusive tea room on South Shore; will go south or elsewhere for the winter. Box R-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Stage or screen work by capable, versatile character actress. Box (B-16), 711 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WELL-EDUCATED secretary stenographer with commercial transportation and advertising experience desires position. Independence 3-0319. Write Box T-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Make money with our superb folders; 21 original creations $1.00; sample on approval; superior Mother-of-Pearl engravings; personal greetings; 60c economy box; member NRA. SUNSHINE ART STUDIOS, Dept C, 830 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EARN CHRISTMAS MONEY
Selling full-fashioned hosiery, also lingerie, Christmas cards; excellent commission and bonus, ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ADULT COURSES—English, Languages, History, Bible, Cultural Conversation. 336 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. BLUehills 3997. Rev. Howard Morton—Miss Edith Swift, M.S.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON BLU. 7405. 30 mins. from The Mother Church

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BRYANT gas furnace, good condition, very reasonable. H. W. CHURCH, 661 Hope St., Bristol, R. I.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

NORBERT R. PENDERGAST
LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR
Rockeries, plantings, place upkeep, driveways. 388 Engle Street — Tenafly, N. J.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N E AUTO VAN CO
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop
74 Ellery St. Cambridge — Uni 2780—3795-W

MILLINERY

MILLINERY remodeled like new, $2.50 up, according to work and materials used; by high-class designer; formerly from abroad. Pasadena, San Francisco, Calif. MARY C. HIDECKER, 37 West Newell St., Rutherford, N. J., Rutherford 2-0658-J.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 East 33rd, New York City.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

JOHN A. CUMMINGS
50 Keith St., W. Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 6356-W
Repairs, Replacements, Remodeling

RADIATOR CABINETS

BARE RADIATORS ARE OBNOXIOUS
LET US quote you on Radiator Cabinets.
QUAKER CITY METAL PRODUCTS CORP.
79 Sudbury St., Boston, Mass. Lafayette 0199

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 28 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

WANTED

PIANIST WANTED
By First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, Mass.; must be Christian Scientist and a good accompanist. Box R-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

SEAFORD-SUSSEX. Close to South Downs—Sea, station, buses and shops; apartments with or without board; personal attention. The MISSES MORTIBOY "CHELSTON," Sutton Park Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

BOGNOR REGIS, "Rosemead," Victoria Rd.—For winter residence or summer holiday; ideal position; 1 minute sea; hot and cold water all bedrooms. BLYTH. Tel. 986.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 4$/-. Resident proprietors.

RESTHAVEN Esplanade, Seaford, Sussex—From 2 guineas according season; home-made cakes & preserves; personal attention. THE MISSES OVER.

BOARD & RESIDENCE WANTED

SURBITON—Lady requires board residence from Monday till Friday; near station. MISS THOMPSON, 57 Mount Rd., New Malden, Surrey.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

DRESSMAKING

EVENING DRESSES A SPECIALITY—Ladies' and children's own material made up. M1889 E. ADAMS, 95 Cambridge Rd., Hastings. Tel. 2323.

E. GREENLAND
High class dressmaker, 13 St. Philips Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 3892.

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT.—Two flats, 3 and 8 living rooms and modern offices respectively; first and second floors, self-contained, service lift; small garden; garage if required; best position, close buses and Christian Science church. A. 151 Widmore Road.

WORTHING—Furnished or unfurnished, first floor, self-contained; close sea, good residential road; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchenette, home or go out by the day. MISS CAVALIERO, Box M-2431, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOME SHARING

SOUTHAMPTON—Lady offers share of comfortable home to companionable lady; terms by prearrangement. Box M-240, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRIGHTON DOWNS — Detached freehold house, large garden; 6 rooms, Cny. water, electric light, garage; more land available. Apply Albany House, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

PARKSTONE—40 MILES UNRESTRICTED VIEWS, overlooking Poole Harbour and the Channel; detached house, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, garage; close to shops and park; bus to Bournemouth (3 miles); £1275 freehold MACOS, Sandbanks, Bournemouth.

HOUSES TO LET

BERKS—To let furnished, a lovely home in delightful village offered preferably to Christian Scientists; £8 monthly for long visit or 2½ gns. weekly. Apply Box M-2433, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NEAR ASCOT AND SUNNINGDALE—Furnished, winter or longer, 300-acre estate; 34 bedrooms, 5 reception, 7 bathrooms, very large sitting hall, good offices; dairy; electricity, gas, central heating; large Frigidaire; garage, chauffeur's cottage, stabling; 3 grass, 1 hard tennis courts; lovely garden and surroundings; ½ mile station and village; rent moderate. COLONEL MACKENZIE, C. B., Remslade, Bracknell, Berks.

OXFORD—Furnished flat to let in best residential district; self-contained and all indoor conveniences. MISS ADAMS, 4 Staverton Rd., Oxford. Phone 5420.

KINDERGARTENS

LINDEN BEECHES, COTTAGE, SEVENOAKS Class for children of nursery age to provide organised games and happy occupation; 1 or 2 children received to share home life of principals and their two children. 'Phone Sevenoaks 1057.

OPTICIANS

AN opportunity arises for those who are at present under the necessity of using spectacles to consult Mr. N. Bryan-Jones, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, either at his own rooms or by appointment in London and elsewhere. Enquiries are invited at "Meadowcroft," Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXLEY HEATH, Kent. — Well-furnished sitting-room and bedroom with attendance; quiet house; 15 minutes station; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2439, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Restful house, woodland surroundings, close church; large rooms, gas fires; good cooking; recommended. MRS. F. W. GILLMAN The Montpelier, 68 Montpelier Road, Hove. 189711.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX—Peaceful, comfortable home, large rooms, gas fires; ½ minute sea-front; cooking under personal supervision MRS. ROBINSON, 12a Chesham Place. Telephone 1462.

CAMBS.—Comfortable country home offered for rest and study; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. FLETCHER, Stancliffe House, Wisbech. Phone 520.

CHARMING OLD SUSSEX FARM HOUSE—Electric light, modern conveniences; good table; 2½ gns weekly. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Sussex.

MIDDLETON, SUSSEX — Guests received; pretty modern cottage, ½ acre garden, 3 minutes from sea. Box M-1088, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; hot and cold water in bedrooms; own vegetables and fowls; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Pevenell," High Salvington, Worthing.

SOUTHSEA—Well appointed house; near sea; sheltered garden; south aspect; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. HOLBECH, St. Helens, Sussex Place.

POST WANTED

CELLIST desires engagements; experienced in solo, chamber music; willing take pupils; Leipzig diploma. NANCY UNWIN MANOR-WOOD, Milford, Surrey.

HOTEL or catering, girl 18 experienced cashier telephonist, knowledge typewriting, book-keeping; small salary for experience, or assistant on farm (mixed or poultry); some experience. Box M-2441, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY (widow) seeks post as companion, housekeeper, or both. M. S., 126 Station Road, New Barnet, Herts.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift, night porter. Phone Portsmouth 3963.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOXMOOR, HERTS.—Comfortable home with board, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; terms moderate. EVANS, 115 St. Johns Road.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS
About all property and flats consult
R. M. SILVESTER 3 East Ascent, St. Leonards

GEORGE A. THOMPSON, F. A. I.
ESTATE AGENT AND VALUER
12A Adelaide Road and 14 Waterloo Street
Leamington Spa — Birmingham

WANTED

MIDLANDS locality — Lady living alone would be glad to get in touch with someone desiring companionship. Apply Box M-2396, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
3 Adelphi Terrace — Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra — Tel. Gutenberg 42-71
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden — Tel. A2 Flora 0179
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta — Tel. 23.406
BOSTON
1 Norway St. — Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue — Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. — Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. — Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building — Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building — Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building — Tel. Beacon 0386
ST. LOUIS
1975 R'way Exch. Bldg. — Tel. Chestnut 5173
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building — Tel. 3-2443
CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave. — Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. — Madison 3610

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

ENGLAND

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

HIGH CLASS BAKERS — TEL. 2062
W. H. Pratt & Son
AWARDED CUPS & MEDALS
HALIFAX ROAD BAKERY CAMBRIDGE

DEVONSHIRE

NEWTON ABBOT

COURTENAY RESTAURANT
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
QUALITY and SERVICE — Phone 246

PAIGNTON

N. BRAUND & SON
Drapers and Milliners
Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
22-24 Victoria St. — Est. 1883 — Tel. 5619

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

TEIGNMOUTH

TEIGNMOUTH, S. DEVON
A house for quiet rest in peaceful surroundings set in a garden 150 feet above sea level, facing south and open sea; individual tastes studied; vacancy for 3 permanent winter guests. For further particulars apply Kingsdown.

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

T. L. Harding & Sons
IRONMONGERS
ELECTRICAL, HEATING and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
10-16 Market St. Phone 2279

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
(Late L. Phillips)
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
68 and 69 FLEET STREET — Phone 2337
Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
Agent for JAEGER All-Wool Clothing

TRACE'S DAIRIES
124 REDDENHILL ROAD — 7 FORE ST.
BABBACOMBE — ST. MARY CHURCH
Tel. 7130
Also Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at 122 Reddenhill Road, Babbacombe

Wellswood Laundry
WELLSWOOD, TORQUAY
Vans deliver and collect in Torquay, Paignton, Newton Abbot.
PHONE 2818

H. CRUSE
Builder and Decorator
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
173 Windsor Road — Phone 3534

J. TAYLOR & SON
Phone 3233 — 16 FOR HILL ROAD
GENERAL IRONMONGERS
Electrical & Sanitary Engineers
Plumbers & Gas Fitters
Radio Engineers. Builders & Decorators.
"Promptness with Cheapness"

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 Union St., Torquay — Phone 2609
77 Fore St., Brixham — Phone 99

Tel. 4080
CASTLE GARAGE (TORQUAY) LTD.
NEAR CASTLE CIRCUS
Any make NEW CAR supplied
Part Exchanges. Deferred Terms.
EFFICIENCY AND SERVICE

DORSET

POOLE AND DISTRICT

WALTERS' GARAGE
All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
Car Painting and Renovating
Exide Batteries for Cars and Wireless
Bournemouth Road, Parkstone — Tel. 708

Hewett & Hewett
FROM GIEVE, BOND STREET, W
Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen
BURBERRY Agents
Station Approach, Parkstone — Tel. 839

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

TAYLOR'S
COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
For
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Daily Features

Come Play

Black Tom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY THIS time I suppose you have all become quite accustomed to school once more. Old friends have been greeted, new friends have been welcomed and school bells, early risings, pencils, tablets and books have become a part of each day. Even we grown-ups sometimes have a longing for school and all its happy memories when those first few days roll around each year.

But dear me, do hop in all of you, or we'll never succeed in reaching Australia to play with Ruth G. and her friends—Marie, Maxwell, Leslie and Lex.

We're off—so now we can talk about school, summer vacations and everything else we want to while we go sailing through the skies. Have any of you been to Australia before? Let us look at the map to trace our route. It is quite a long journey from La Pryor, Texas, which we visited last week, but it won't seem long in our Playship.

Why, here we are already! Isn't that our Welcome Flag over there? We'd recognize it anywhere, wouldn't we, boys and girls? That must be Ruth G. and her friends waving to us.

Hello, children! Hello, Ruth! We are so glad that we have finally arrived for our visit with you. Your invitation was sent so long ago but it didn't reach us until this summer. We do hope you did not get too impatient waiting for us.

We have brought "Back Tom" along with us. He's really quite a nice sort of a game fellow and we think you'll enjoy knowing him.

Now everyone stand on the side walk, except Ruth, who can be "it." We shall need another boundary line quite a distance from the side walk. The big tree over there will be about right. Now Ruth will stand halfway between the tree and the side-walk. When she calls "Black Tom, Blue Tom, Black Tom," you just stand still. But if she says Black Tom, three times in succession without saying any other color, everyone must run to the other boundary while she tries to tag as many as possible. Should you be tagged it is your duty to stand in the center and help her catch the rest.

Let's begin to play. "Black Tom, Black Tom, Green Tom," Ruth calls, so you do not need to run. "Black Tom, Black Tom, Black Tom." Run, everyone hurry!

Leslie was caught and so was Marie. You'll have to be more careful now because there will be two more to help Ruth tag you.

"Black Tom, Blue Tom, Black Tom." "Black Tom, Red Tom, White Tom." "Black Tom, Black Tom, Black Tom."

This time they caught Lex and only Maxwell is left, so he can be "Black Tom" in Ruth's place because he was last to be caught.

This game can be played many times and if "Black Tom" is clever he can get his players quite confused.

Time to call "All Aboard," children, and be off again to our homes all over the world.

We've enjoyed Australia, Ruth, and it was nice to know you and your friends. We're going to Noroton, Connecticut, next week to visit Philip Jr. and his brother John.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leslie Was Caught and So Was Marie.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HOLD it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

—TENNYSON

In Lighter Vein

Manners

Little Eunice was very evidently not enjoying her first party, and so bitter was her weeping that the hostess's mother suggested that she go home.

In a very short time a timid knock came to the door, and the mother exclaimed: "Well, Eunice, I am glad to see you! Did you decide to come back to the party?"

"N-n-no," sobbed the child, "I just came back to tell you I h-h-had a nice time."

The Question

"Have you heard Signor Basso? A great virtuoso!"

"I'm not interested in his character. Can he sing?"—*Pearson's.*

—Chicago Daily News

The Difference

The Hon. Angus Holdin, while adventuring in Palestine, trundled down Mount Sion to the Pool of Siloam by mule cart the other day and wondered why it was that, though accommodations were the same for all, three classes of tickets had been sold.

This, as he tells Everybody's Weekly (London), became clear when, after inspecting the pool, travelers were thus addressed:

"First-class passengers will get in the carts and sit down. Second-class passengers will walk. Third-class passengers will push."—*Literary Digest.*

In the Family

Father: "But, my dear Dorothy, your husband owes me a lot of money. I don't think he should expect me to lend him more."

Daughter: "Well, father, he has to get it somewhere, and he has a certain sentiment about keeping his creditors in the family."—*Montreal Star.*

The Difference

"I read that the racketeers in your city have at last been brought to justice."

"Oh no. They were only arrested."

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Notes and Queries

Possessive puzzle (N. P.)—The correspondent presents an unusual situation, and asks which of the following is correct:

(1) Nancy Langhorne's (now Lady Astor's) views were . . .
(2) Nancy Langhorne (now Lady Astor's) views . . .
(3) Nancy Langhorne (now Lady Astor)'s views . . .
(4) Nancy Langhorne's (now Lady Astor) views . . .
(5) The views of Nancy Langhorne (now Lady Astor) . . .

Let us begin with the examples that are least desirable. The views, with all due respect to the lady's record of consistency, were those of Miss Langhorne, not of Lady Astor; therefore, Nos. 1 and 2 must be ruled out. No. 4 is inconsistent with the traditional demand for close communion between the possessive noun and the word it qualifies.

The novelty of No. 3 appeals to us, and we believe that there is no rule in grammar to oppose it. The insertion of parenthetical matter in no way affects the punctuation of a sentence; if punctuation is needed at the point of insertion, the mark always follows, never precedes, the parentheses. For example: "Mrs. Jones, the mother of Elizabeth (Lizzie), is here." We do not, however, seriously recommend this way out, although none other than the illustrious H. W. Fowler ("Modern English Usage") would call it "the reasonable solution."

With the common failing of writers—running away from a problem instead of meeting it openly—the great majority of students will, with Puritanical propriety, accept No. 5.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Why is a little dog's tail like the heart of a tree?
2. How does water get into the watermelon?
3. When is a chair like a lady's dress?
4. What belongs to you, but is used by your friends more than by you?
5. Why does the gate man punch a hole in your railroad ticket?
6. Why is the letter "A" like 12 o'clock?
7. When is a piece of wood like a king?
8. When is a house like a bird?
9. The nose of the Statue of Liberty is 13 inches long. What would it be if the sculptor had made it an inch shorter?
10. What is the last thing you take off before getting into bed?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Brazilian ai—
or three-toed sloth (so familiar to cross-word puzzlers) is so named in imitation of its cry.

The bicycle industry—
has grown steadily during the general depression.

Circus wagon wheels—
squeak, not because workers are careless about grease, but because they attract more attention that way.

100,000 automobiles—
are junked each month, and have been for the last two years.

Egyptian filling stations—
dispense water from pumps resembling the gasoline pumps used in the United States, and cater to customers who bring their own containers.

Marble is found—
in 100 different varieties in the State of Vermont.

The North Star—
is brighter than the sun.

Mr. Scroggins

They Don't Need to Be Big

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. AND MRS. SCROGGINS, squirrels extraordinary, grasped hands and danced out of the kitchen. "*The dishes are done, and now we have fun,*" chanted Mr. Scroggins as he took down his high hat and cane. His wife put on her shawl and bonnet. "I have a treat for you, my dear," said Mr. Scroggins. "Where is it?" said Mrs. S. Her husband laughed. "Well, it really isn't mine—it's everyone's, but you haven't seen it, and I'm taking you to it." They hurried across Boston Common, crossed Charles Street, and smiled with delight as the trimness and greenness of the Garden greeted them through the gate.

"Close your eyes," said Scroggins, taking his wife's elbow. She closed her eyes and was led past the fountain and along a walk.

"Now open them," said Scroggins. Squeals of wonder broke from Mrs. Scroggins. Before her was a bed of dahlias. The stalks were as thick as small trees and as high. The flowers were so big they bent even the big stalks.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Opened a Way Through the Border.

"Watch me," said Scroggins. He pushed into the bed, opening a way through the border with his cane, and leaped up one of the stalks. It hardly moved under his climbing. When he reached the top, he took off his hat and bowed to the flower.

"You're very large," he said.

The flower nodded.

Mrs. Scroggins clapped her hands. "Come down and we'll go to our own garden."

They looked for a long time at the huge dahlias, and at length went to their own garden.

Bert, second assistant gardener, grinned and tugged at where his cap would have been had he worn one. He was plainly pleased.

"Bert," said Mrs. Scroggins, "Show us a flower—a big one." Bert saluted. "Right this way—very big."

There was an aster, nodding a lovely purple nod.

The Scrogginses looked at it lovingly, and at each other.

"It's not so big," said Mrs. Scroggins, "but it's just as beautiful."

Scroggins hurrumphed and looked grave.

"I think you're right," he said, "flowers don't have to be big."

They both laughed and shook hands, and chatted pleasantly with Bert, who gave them a tomato to take home. It was so large it had to be carried in Scroggins's hat by both Mr. and Mrs. They were pleased even so, and agreed that even though flowers don't have to be big, it's nice to have big tomatoes.

Vocations

Window Washing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A high school boy who is eager to earn some money on Saturdays during the winter months has started a window washing route. He has 12 homes in which he has agreed to take care of the windows at five cents a window, during the entire winter. He plans to visit each home once in two weeks and if any housekeeper feels at any time that the windows need more frequent washing she is free to call him. Since the homes on his route average about 15 windows each, he expects to make several dollars each Saturday.

E. H. H.

Sleeping Bags

Now that cold weather is approaching, solicit mothers of small children for orders for sleeping bags. Make them of single blankets, cutting out a headsize and making them straight across top, like the ones sold in stores. You can fix ties for the front opening or use a zipper fastener. The sleeping bag can be pinned to the bed at the two top corners; and the child can move about in the bag, but not get out from under its protection.

M. C. R.

Brevities

Detroit News This new wrinkle in journalism, "the news behind the news," is interesting, but it sometimes leaves us wondering what's behind it.

New Yorker: This department offers its heartfelt thanks to the French fliers. They cemented bonds of good will between New York and—just a minute, now—Rayak, Syria.

Los Angeles Times: Auto repairs must be cheaper now. You seldom see a $10 bill that some mechanic has used as a towel.

Arkansas Gazette: Ye goode olde days, when people living in the neighborhood of factories considered the noise and smoke as nuisances.

Pasadena Post: Citizens of Chicago want the Mayor to resign because he did not pay his income tax promptly. Such a system as suggested would put many a prominent American into the ranks of the jobless.

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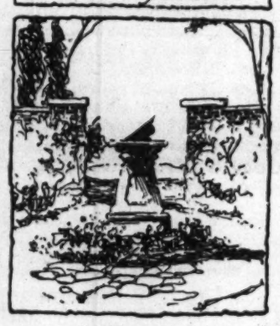

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ONE may be inclined to believe at times that those who have always had plenty of this world's goods, and do not know what it means to lack any needful thing for comfort and pleasure, are likely to be unmindful of those apparently less fortunate. But the good is always there, awaiting an uncovering.

A girl who had everything that money and consideration could provide for her, every summer for six years at her vacation time took little ones from a children's hospital to her summer camp in Canada. She started with 16 and the sixth year there were 26. She kept them for five weeks, chartering a Pullman to carry them back and forth.

Each year she took along a camp counselor, who was more experienced in the ways and methods of entertaining and caring for children at camps.

The first year, when the children arrived, they all bore tags stating what physical difficulty they were supposed to have; and they were likewise well rehearsed in the things they should or should not do on account of this said difficulty.

At first the hostess was a little disconcerted by this, but said to them, "Let's take the tags off, while you are here, and see if we can forget all about them." They were delighted to do this, and soon did forget about their physical problems. For a few days they would hesitate to enter into certain sports fearing the consequences, but shortly forgot about these fears also, and played and acted like normal children.

Each one gained weight while there, the most being gained in the five weeks being ten pounds.

The only unhappy part of the whole thing was their disappointment in having to leave this lovely spot and so much freedom and fun, and go back to the city.

It is safe to say, however, that the benefits they received were lasting, and that the experience did not leave them where it found them.

Riddle Answers

1. It is farthest from the bark.
2. The seeds are planted in the spring.
3. When it is sat in.
4. Your name.
5. To let you through.
6. It is the middle of Day.
7. When made into a ruler.
8. When it has wings.
9. A foot.
10. Feet off the floor.

Definitions Not in Dictionaries

Governor of Virginia Issues a Handy "Connotary" Filled With Sayings of the Wise and Otherwise

(A Review of "A Connotary" by John Garland Pollard, published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 50 cents)

VIRGINIANS have long been noted for zeal in serving beyond their state borders. Their illustrious Governor is no exception; and if His Excellency's political efforts do not bring him instant fame, his literary efforts will. He knows the size a book should have—this one could be slipped into a vest pocket; and he knows what should be in one—that which cheers.

For years he has been collecting definitions that have eluded the erudite dictionary makers. Read these—selected at random—and smile:

ALIBI—The legal way of proving that a man was not at a place, where he really was.
ANARCHY—Where everyone is so free, that no one can do as he would like to do.
ARISTOCRAT—A member of a family that has long been descending.
BACHELOR—A man who has lost the opportunity of making some woman miserable.
A man who looks, but does not leap.—McCardie.
A man who never makes the same mistake once.—Ed Wynn.
BOLSHEVIST—One who has nothing and wants to share it with everybody else.
BORE—A man who talks about himself when you want to talk about yourself.
BUDGET—A plan by which you worry about expenditures before you make them, rather than afterward.
CALL—A form of torture most frequently used by brokers.
COMMITTEE—A group of men who keep minutes and waste hours.
CONSERVATIVE—A man who will not look at the new moon out of respect for that ancient institution, the old one.—Gerrold.
ECONOMY—Doing without what you need, to save money for something you can do without.
EFFICIENCY EXPERT—One who has no business of his own to wreck.
FREE-THINKER—A man who isn't married.
HASH—The substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things which have been.

ties, the following definitions will speak for themselves:

CALAMITY—The test of integrity.—Richardson.
CENSURE—That which, like lightning, strikes the highest mountains.
The tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.
CHEERFULNESS—The principal ingredient in the composition of good health.—Murphy.

Smile

From J. G. Pollard's "A Connotary"

A thing of immense face value.

CRITICISM—A thing that may be avoided by saying nothing, doing nothing, and being nothing.
DEPRESSION—A period of time in which we have to do without what our parents never had.
DEVIL—The one who always pays his debts in counterfeit money.
DIVINE LOVE—That which always has met and always will meet every human need.—Eddy.
FACE—The silent echo of the heart.
FAILURE—Where a man stops trying.
FEAR—Apprehension of a happening which seldom happens.
GENIUS—One per cent inspiration—99 per cent perspiration.—Thomas A. Edison.
HAPPINESS—A perfume you cannot pour on others without getting a few drops on yourself.—Emerson.
HATRED—A boomerang which hits you harder than the fellow you throw it at.
LEADER—One always ready to do more than his followers.
PEACE—The reward of right thinking.
POLITICIAN—One who goes through many victories down to defeat; while the statesman goes through many defeats up to certain victory.
PRAYER—A wish turned heavenward.—Brooks.
PROHIBITION—A thing that will never be successful until it has been tried.
RELIGION—The science that teaches us if a man ought to do a thing, he can do it.
SCIENCE—Organized knowledge.—Spencer.
SUCCESS—A series of right thoughts put into action.
A thing which you will never come to, if you are disturbed by the success of others.—Goodfellow.

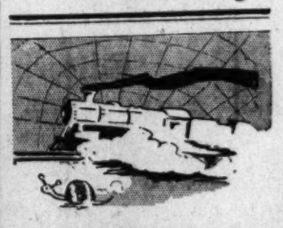
From J. G. Pollard's "A Connotary"

The only creature on earth who can sit still and produce dividends.

HORSE SENSE—Just stable thinking.
HOUSEWARMING—The last call for wedding presents.
JURY—Twelve men chosen to decide who is the best lawyer.
MILITARIST—A man who considers it a privilege for you to lay down your life for his country.
MISS—A title with which we brand unmarried women to indicate that they are in the market.
MRS.—The title of an office with heavy duties and light earnings.
ORIGINALITY—Undetected imitation.
PERFUME—Any smell that is used to drown a worse one.—Hubbard.
PINK TEA—Giggle, gabble, gobble, git.
REFINEMENT—The ability to yawn without opening your mouth.
ROBOT—A machine so nearly human that it does things without using any intelligence.
SECRET—Something a woman thinks is too good to keep.
TECHNOCRAT—The goose who laid the golden egg.

Lest the impression be given that the Governor has incorporated into his 64 treasured pages only frivoli-

Worth Knowing



A CONTENDER FOR HONORS AS "THE SLOWEST TRAIN" MAKES THE 2,100-MILE ROUND TRIP BETWEEN PORT AUGUSTA, S. AUSTRALIA, AND KALGOORLIE, W. AUSTRALIA,—IN TWO WEEKS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Business Trips

Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the MONITOR. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"We, the People"

DURING this vogue of dictatorships which is clothing the European scene with shirts of many colors, citizens of the United States may well have occasion to renew their acquaintance with that great document which assures a government controlled by the people rather than by the rulers.

In this 146th year of American liberties enjoyed under the provisions of the Constitution, it is well—as has been recommended in connection with the observation of Constitution Week—that the flag of the United States be displayed wherever the Blue Eagle is shown. This not only as a call to patriotism, but as a reminder that while the Constitution stands no permanent domination by federal government in the minutiæ of personal affairs is possible.

The threat of dictatorship looms not large over a nation the citizens of which retain confidence in their widespread abilities to govern themselves. American traditions write a story of independent thinking culminating in mass action for a common purpose.

Thus far in the history of the United States the individuality of its citizens has shown no subservience to any man. Even in the present period of wide powers delegated to the Chief Executive, the attitude generally is one of confidence that these powers will not be abused. Any indication of the dictatorial viewpoint emanating from the White House would almost certainly be met by the people with a communal club hewn from the timber of the Constitution.

Today, as in Jefferson's time, *vox populi* echoes the sage of Monticello: "In questions of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

Celebrations commemorating the 146th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution appropriately may be observed from both backward- and forward-looking points of view—backward-looking to appraise the benefits gained under the sway of this now oldest among written national constitutions; forward-looking to spy out heights of attainment possible through firm adherence to its provisions.

And the Constitution lends itself peculiarly to the "both ways" viewpoint. It contains alike the prestige of historic achievement and the idealism necessary to a progressive application.

As a resolution of the New York State Historical Association recently pointed out in a petition proposing for 1937 a sesquicentennial celebration commemorating adoption of the document: During a century and a half the achievements of the American people have been due to a large extent to a form of government which wisely adjusted liberty and order in a federal republic, distinguished the appropriate jurisdictions of nation and states, and, through popular control, provided means of change without violent revolution to meet the changing needs of modern life.

At a time when suggestions of change have reached nearly to the point of mass mesmerism, and when panaceas reaching all the way from Communism to dictatorship win some hearing among the thoughtless, it is gratifying to realize that in the United States, through the provisions of the Constitution, "we, the people" still rule. As an expression of this gratitude during this 146th celebration, "we, the people" are under obligation to think as rulers and not as sheep. What could be a more impressive testimonial to the Constitution?

Art the Great Leveler

IF IT be true, as poets have sung, that "Art is long, and Time is fleeting," it is happily also true that art is wide in its embrace. It was so in the fifteenth century when honors were bestowed almost equally on those illustrious Florentine artists, Michelangelo, of noble birth, and Andrea del Sarto, a tailor's son.

Today as then, "talents are distributed without regard to pedigrees," as Frederick the Great, generous patron of the arts, intelligently observed. Out of New York comes the report that among the amateur artists to whom scholarships and merit awards have been given by the Art Students' League of that city are listed an ironworker side by side with a singer; an attorney, a letter carrier and a hairdresser; a carpenter and a governess.

Before such a showing democracy need not bow its head. If in these less colorful days fewer princely connoisseurs exist who, like Lorenzo the Magnificent, take young artists into their palaces and even present them with "violet-coloured mantles," there is compensating advantage in the opportunities afforded many a budding talent by organizations such as the league.

A fact worth noting is that 1115 contestants sent in works. The paintings came from all sorts and conditions of men and women in 36 of the American states, as well as from foreign countries, and the occupations of the amateur artists ranged literally from preachers to plumbers. It is not a slight thing that at this time, when much is written and discussed regarding the new-found leisure of many and its useful employment, that at least one cultural hobby is thus indicated and encouraged by the amateur contest sponsored by the New York Art Students' League.

Government by Proxy

SURVEYING municipal government, especially in some of the larger cities of the United States, it takes no highly developed critical faculty to detect outward manifestations of mismanagement and corruption. But criticism which goes no deeper may merely add to the indifference and callousness of public thought instead of stimulating corrective action. What are the fundamentals whose violation or disregard is responsible for the abuses which are clear even to superficial observers?

It is clear that much of the misgovernment found in cities is due to the failure of duly elected representatives of the people actually to represent their constituency and to assume the responsibilities devolving upon them by acceptance of public office.

New York City at present affords an example of such failure and of its results. Not only have responsible officials failed to face and solve its critical financial and other current problems, but they have dodged the realities of the situation and delegated their responsibilities to persons not holding public office and in no way responsible to the electorate. Mayor O'Brien has offered nothing but platitudes in the way of suggestions to prevent municipal bankruptcy and to restore some measure of economical and responsible government after the Walker debacle. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, charged with responsibility for the fiscal control of the city, has done little better. Both the Mayor and the board have delegated or abdicated much of their responsibility in this respect to a private citizen, Mr. Samuel Untermyer, and made him in effect a sort of regent of the administration to get the city out of the financial pit into which it has fallen.

One does not have to disregard Mr. Untermyer's many useful public services in the past, or even in this instance, to hold that while he may have more political and financial sagacity than the duly elected officials his present rôle does not constitute representative government in action. Rather, it is the negation of representative government. Why not bow to logic and call him Mayor Untermyer? In a large measure he is the Mayor's proxy at the present moment, and the city is substantially living under government by proxy.

Of course even this is nothing new under Tammany domination, for Chief Curry and his district leaders have largely usurped the functions of the elective and appointive officials. Making Mr. Untermyer temporary dictator of financial policy is not only a reflection on the capacity of the administration, but a confession by Tammany itself that it cannot meet the crisis which confronts the city. Taxpayers and citizens who have suffered under the orgy of misgovernment disclosed by the Seabury investigation would do well to accept Tammany's confession at its face value and supplant it with a Fusion administration next November.

It is not only financial bankruptcy which threatens New York, but the bankruptcy of ideas and resourcefulness on the part of the administration which has resulted in government by proxy in a crisis. The time is opportune to elect a mayor who will be mayor, and other officials who will carry their responsibilities and really represent the citizens who elect them. What New York thinks of government by proxy, as indicated by its vote in November, will interest not only that city but cities elsewhere suffering from misuse of public office for the support of corrupt political organizations.

Significance of a Voyage

FRENCH diplomacy, which aims at pacification of the Continent, also aims at establishment of a system of protection for France; and the voyage of Edouard Herriot in eastern Europe is particularly significant. Germany has aroused apprehensions, which may or may not be justified; but it is clear that, on the other hand, the precautions that France is taking arouse German apprehensions.

The importance of M. Herriot in French political life is unquestionable. It is his party which is in power and which is likely to be in power for some time to come. In that party his influence is supreme. Although choosing to be out of office, M. Herriot has been intrusted with a number of special missions.

Therefore, if his journey to the Balkanic capitals, and to the Turkish capital, and finally to Moscow, is unofficial, it is far from being private. It will be observed that the presence of the French statesman in the Balkans and in Turkey is calculated to counterbalance the growing influence of Italy in eastern Europe, where Italy's efforts to bind together the Balkan nations might readily become a counterweight to the Little Entente, sponsored by France.

But it is at Moscow that the diplomatic interest of France now chiefly lies. Before the war Russia was an ally of France. The revolution set France and Russia in opposition. It was Germany which first joined hands with Soviet Russia. Thus the tables were turned, and as France was attached to Poland, which was antagonistic to Russia, the whole basis of European diplomacy was changed.

Yet France never meant to relinquish an association which might be decisive. Franco-Russian relations have undergone many vicissitudes. Today they are, despite the Soviet régime, not altogether dissimilar from those under the Tsarist régime.

For Russia is drawing away from the new anti-Bolshevik Germany. France has encouraged it to come to terms with Poland and with the members of the Little Entente. M. Herriot is anxious to reëstablish a Franco-Russian alliance. The Berlin press is well aware of this new turn of European diplomacy.

At the same time German diplomacy is taking note of the Italian support of Austria. From the purely diplomatic viewpoint, anything which tends to separate Germany and Italy, and which tends to bring France and Italy closer together, serves France and disserves Germany. The Austrian situation has had this result—at least tentatively.

That is why France looks on with some satisfaction at the policy of Italy, which not only places impediments in the way of a union of Austria and Germany, but also renders an Italo-German understanding more difficult. Perhaps this is a passing phase; but in the meantime French diplomacy considers that it has won a triumph.

The keystone of French diplomacy is, however, in Russia, which with other Slav countries is disposed to enter a European entente. Into that entente Italy is almost persuaded to enter. The voyage of M. Herriot, if it helps to consolidate this new policy, will have highly important consequences for the whole of Europe.

The Color of Crime

A WESTERN metropolitan newspaper of extensive circulation recently advertised that it would "cover more fully and colorfully than any other newspaper" a certain sensational murder trial. Subscriptions for a period of time approximated to cover the trial were solicited.

One cannot help wondering in what number these subscriptions came in. It seems hardly possible that the public not only wants to read the sordid and depressing details of human degradation, but that it wants to read those details after they have avowedly been deliberately colored, exaggerated, dramatized.

For years many newspapers have followed the policy of attempting to apply color in heavy coatings to every criminal account. They have, as a rule, gone about it a bit subtly, making the application so deftly that the color appeared natural, innate to the crime. Now comes this bold announcement implying the general use of color, and claiming superiority only on the thickness of the coats to be applied. Perhaps advertising so blunt will have an effect the opposite to what was intended. Perhaps it will serve to awaken the people to what extent they are constantly being deceived.

Crime has no color—not the faintest trace. It is black, unrelieved black. It is the total absence of any suggestion of light rays. The color of crime is the color of darkness, ignorance, oblivion.

Darkness is never naturally attractive to human kind. Men, like all nature on the face of the earth, instinctively turn toward the light. Darkness is repellent. The native blackness of crime is certainly repulsive. Only when artificially presented as having a tinge of color can it even falsely make the least claim to attraction.

A Trade Without a Country

"WE DON'T care who's having a whack at whom, providing we get the order." This remark, made by an employee of one of the world's large armament manufacturers, and recorded by Beverly Nichols in a recent newspaper article published in the United States, is too significant to pass without comment. It epitomizes the attitude of practically an entire industry, world-wide in scope and organization, and a constant threat to the peace of nations.

It is a fact of which comparatively few of those fathers, mothers and sons who bear the sacrifices of war are aware—that the industry which supplies the tools of carnage to patriots knows itself no patriotism except to its purse. It doesn't care who's having a whack at whom so long as the killing is being done with instruments whose sale yields it a profit.

Some inquiring persons already are aware of the shocking practices which were carried on—without the typical war-time publicity—among arms venders during the World War. The story of soldiers falling before the fire of guns made in their own countries and sold to the enemy has become a twice-told tale. But it is none the less repulsive for that. And it should be known that the practices which resulted in a tremendous needless sacrifice of human life during that four years of tragedy have been going on since, are going on now, and will continue even through another conflict, unless public opinion outlaws international trading in armaments.

Instances to support this statement are all too numerous. Not long ago, when the foreign policies of Japan and the United States were in delicate balance over the Manchurian situation, shipments of war supplies were being made from American ports to Japan just as if a most cordial understanding between the two countries existed. Similarly in Europe, arms-making machinery and capital to provide facilities for the manufacture of munitions, have crossed borders regardless of political relations among the countries involved in these transactions.

Publicity such as that accorded the arms industry by Mr. Nichols, and by many other able writers of books and news and magazine articles, is doing humanity a much-needed service. Individuals and organizations possessing knowledge of the extent and seriousness of this continuous threat to peace are aiding in the circulation of this information. The movement for control of the international trade in arms has succeeded in having bills presented before governing bodies, but the work naturally is carried on against obstacles.

It demands the active interest and support of all peace-loving men and women, and of all patriots who, having "only one life to give" for their country, do not wish to sacrifice it merely for an unscrupulous industry's profit.

Editorial Notes

Saving the $400,000,000 lost annually in the United States through needless fires would also go a long way toward taking the country "out of the red."

American barbed wire factories are said to be running on double shifts to fill orders. Manufacturers of boys' trousers, take notice.

The fact that the state bird of Utah is the California gull would seem to emphasize the friendliness between the states.

Cuba seems to need more government and fewer governments.

Watching the World Go By

Some Diplomatic Interludes

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

STOCKHOLM

OUR windows at the Grand Hotel open on one of the busiest waterside scenes imaginable. Nothing I have seen, except the outlook from the Hotel Cathay, in Shanghai, can compare with it. A long row of busy, white steamers, plying between Stockholm and suburban points, is tied up to the quay, while farther out great cruising liners are anchored, the stream being made busy by their launches bringing passengers ashore.

But it is not the nautical spectacle alone that interests. One morning, hearing a prodigious clatter of hoofs on the cobbles outside, I looked out and discovered a stately coach, all glass, gray and gold, and drawn by four horses, with coachman and footman on the box, and two standing footmen up behind. All were in gorgeous liveries, wearing cocked hats of a splendor which in the United States none save an admiral might assume. In a moment a quiet, unpretentious gentleman, in full evening dress (it was 10 a. m.) emerged from the hotel escorted by an official who looked like a Christmas tree in comparison. The two entered the coach, an outrider with drawn sword led the way on a high-stepping horse, the coach followed, a small mounted detachment brought up the rear, and the whole cortege trotted away to the Royal Palace, in clear view across the narrow harbor. I had witnessed the departure of Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to present his credentials to His Majesty Gustav V of Sweden.

* * *

Later in the evening, when, shorn of his splendor, His Excellency sat with me at a table on the terrace of the hotel, he told me of his experiences.

"I could not imagine a more gorgeous spectacle," he said. "The courtyard of the palace was filled with troops in the Swedish uniform of blue and buff—singularly reminiscent of the uniforms of George Washington's soldiers. Thence I was conducted through great doors to the foot of a magnificent marble staircase—three of them indeed rising one above the other in a seemingly interminable ascent. On each second stair stood two flunkies in brilliant liveries. Up and up I went, until at the top I entered a room of noble proportions filled, as I supposed, with the most eminent statesmen of Sweden. At least their uniforms and rows of medals, and shining orders, justified that assumption, but in fact there were two more antechambers equally brilliant before two great portals were thrown open and I stood at the entrance to the throne room facing the King.

"If it had been sought to create a pattern for royalty, Gustav V would serve. Immensely tall, straight as a pine tree, clad in a soldier's uniform, he stood cold, aloof, impassive, royal—contemplating me with no sign of recognition or friendliness. He listened to the reading of my formal speech and responded in kind. It was almost like the meeting of two automatons—no touch of human nature or personal friendliness to relieve the formal rigidity. The formalities ended, the Swedish Chamberlain withdrew. The great doors closed behind me. I was alone with the King. And then, for the first time, a genial smile brightened his face. He took a step toward me. 'Now sit down,' said he eagerly, 'and let's have a good talk.'"

* * *

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the Great Commoner, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Copenhagen, was entertaining at the Legation. The two guests of honor were Colonel and Mrs. Charles Lindbergh, whom I had last met just two years ago at a dinner party given by Cameron Forbes, the United States Ambassador to Tokyo. Nothing could be more dissimilar than the two functions. In Tokyo we sat on small cushions, some thirty of us, in a sort of hollow square, on the floor, which was covered with soft matting the preservation of which required all guests to remove their shoes. A little, low table, standing not more than eight inches from the floor, was before each guest, and back of it sat a geisha girl, to whom the entertainment of her vis-à-vis was intrusted. As the girls spoke no English and few of the guests understood any Japanese, the conversation was largely limited to giggles on the part of the geishas, and rather embarrassed efforts on the part of the American males to appear at ease. Sitting on one's heels for some three hours—the normal duration of a formal Japanese meal—is rather a strain for any westerner, and the look of pain and preoccupation on Colonel Lindbergh's face as he twisted his slender 6 foot 5 inch frame this way and that, was reflected in the countenances of other Americans of less commanding stature. The scene, however, was one of great picturesqueness, with bright lanterns illuminating the banquet hall, and the brilliant kimonos of the Japanese women present, together with the spectacular robes of the geishas and attendants, giving to it an exotic and Oriental air, despite the dull coats of the men.

* * *

Minister Owen's reception was less spectacular. When it is borne in mind that the Lindberghs are traveling by air, and on such aerial excursions limit themselves to sixteen pounds of baggage each, it will be recognized that the occasion was necessarily informal. But these young people with their simplicity and never-failing cheeriness would make any function which they attended notable. The Legation which Mrs. Owen maintains with scandalously little financial aid from a government which has lately cut diplomatic salaries and allowances down to the depression point, is charming. On the wall of the library hangs a replica of the State Department portrait of her father, William Jennings Bryan, painted when he was Secretary of State. Contemplating it, I could not but reflect upon the surprises which time brings to those whose lives are long and active. When first I knew Bryan he was a Representative in Congress and had just signalized himself by a powerful anti-tariff speech. When first I saw Lindbergh he was a boy of eleven, or thereabouts, whose father was a radical member of Congress from Minnesota, living in the same hotel with me in Washington. The two elders, Bryan and Lindbergh, represented to a great extent the same issue, namely the needs of the farming community, bowed by debt and burdened with taxation. And now, decades later, the daughter of one and the son of the other meet in this capital of a distinctly agrarian community, with honors piled high upon the heads of each.

But in the United States, and in Denmark as well, the farmers are still bowed with debt and burdened with the weight of taxation!

Notes From Moscow

Soviets Teach Americans AN INNOVATION in Moscow this summer was the establishment of an American summer school, with twenty-five graduate American students, under the direction of Prof. Irving Sollins, teacher of educational sociology at New York University. The courses at the summer school last for five weeks, and the students receive full university credit. Lectures, delivered by Soviet professors and specialists, cover such subjects as the history and background of the Revolution, art and social life, the aims and achievements of Soviet-planned economy, marriage and divorce, problems of crime and punishment. The summer school gives its members, in extended and intensified form, the same type of information that the more serious and inquiring groups of American tourists obtain from Soviet sources.

* * *

A Sporting Proposition A group of Americans employed on Soviet farms have launched an interesting experiment at the Viseiki state farm, in the North Caucasus. They asked to be placed in charge of the worst state farm in the region, promising in the course of two or three years to make it the best. The local English language newspaper, the Moscow Daily News, has been devoting a good deal of attention to the experiences of this farm, which has been renamed the John Reed Farm; and is now conducting an active recruiting campaign to persuade as many people as possible to go down to the farm and help gather the harvest.

* * *

Dictionary As Joke Book One doesn't usually think of an encyclopedia as a place in which to look for a joke. But possessors of the Soviet Small Encyclopedia have been laughing heartily over the article under "Passport," which describes the passport system as "a most important weapon in the police state, . . . especially burdensome for the toiling masses," and boasts that "Soviet law doesn't know the passport system." The joke of the matter is that a most rigorous passport system has been introduced in the Soviet cities, and no Soviet citizen is allowed to live in Moscow, or in many other large towns, if he is not duly supplied with this precious document.

* * *

Archæology In the Crimea The first joint Soviet-American archæological expedition was organized this summer under the direction of the Soviet archæologist, F. I. Schmidt, with the participation of Eugene A. Golonstock, senior anthropologist at the University Museum in Philadelphia. The objective of the expedition is Esski-Kerman, an old Gothic city in the interior of the Crimea, which was founded in the fifth century and destroyed in the tenth. Because of the number of races which have swept over it from time to time (Greeks, Scythians, Goths, Tartars, and Turks), the Crimean peninsula has always been a happy hunting ground for experts in the civilizations of the past. The University Museum is supplying part of the funds and equipment and will receive a portion of the finds. Mr. Golonstock is especially interested in excavating Gothic catacombs and in possible discoveries of bronze-age and stone-age specimens.

* * *

Documents Change Hands One of the little straws indicating the existence of better feeling between the Soviet Union and Poland is the recent arrangement for an exchange of documents relating to Marshal Pilsudsky, the uncrowned dictator of Poland, and to Lenine. The Soviet authorities are sending to Poland records of Pilsudsky's revolutionary activity under the Tsarist régime, while Poland, in return, is dispatching to Russia papers which Lenine left behind in Poronin, the Austrian village (now part of Poland) where he was arrested at the outbreak of the war.

* * *

Lack of Oil Cramps Cooks The latest of the sudden shortages that prevent existence for the resident of Moscow from ever being monotonous is in the field of kerosene. Toward the end of July the supply became distinctly inadequate for the city's needs; and in familiar Russian fashion huge queues began to form, in the late hours of the night, waiting for the opening of the stores in the morning. Lack of kerosene is a severe blow to the domestic economy of the Soviet citizen, because Moscow does most of its cooking on "primuses," or oil stoves. There seem to be several reasons for this breakdown on what Communists might call "the kerosene front."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Prayer

LIKE almost everything else in the world, prayer has, in the last few years, undergone a considerable change through evolutionary processes.

Constant endeavors to learn more about God—and man's relationship to Him—have resulted in discarding as no longer tenable certain time-honored beliefs and forms predicated on mere human opinions or interpretations of Holy Writ. . . .

Not many years ago it was customary for man to supplicate God in a most serf-like manner. After reminding the Deity how he (man) was a miserable sinner, unworthy, base, ignoble, he would launch into a stream of flattering adjectives which, to his mind, expressed the personality of the Heavenly Father. Then when the Deity was thoroughly placated, man would end his devotions by asking a few favors looking to his personal advantage. . . .

But the old order of prayer has changed, or is rapidly changing. Instead of a "miserable sinner" supplicating God, a son fearlessly and confidently affirms his relationship with the Father. Instead of begging for a divine favor, this son knows that the Father has already "put all things under his feet," and it is only necessary for him, by right thinking and right actions, to claim his divine inheritance. He realizes the futility of attempting to "influence" God. Instead of getting God to think his way, he endeavors to think God's way. . . .

Abraham Lincoln was once asked by a clergyman, "Are you sure that the Lord is on your side?" The gaunt, kindly-faced Kentuckian replied reverently, "What concerns me is to be sure that I am on God's side." And our martyred President always endeavored to be "on God's side."—*L. W.*, in the *New Age*.